

99TH CONGRESS
1st Session

SENATE

REPORT
99-12

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
UNITED STATES SENATE
98TH CONGRESS
FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS



MARCH 18 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 18), 1985.—Ordered to be printed

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(99th Congress, 1st Session)

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(98th Congress, 1st Session)

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NOTE.—Senator Daniel J. Evans, Washington, was sworn in as a United States Senator on September 12, 1983 to fill the vacancy of Senator Henry M. Jackson, Washington, deceased September 1, 1983. On September 22, 1983 the Senate passed S. Res. 226, appointing Senator Evans to the Senate Committee on Armed Services for a period not to extend beyond November 11, 1983. On November 10, 1983 the Senate passed S. Res. 274, extending the appointment of Senator Evans to the Senate Committee on Armed Services for a period not to extend beyond February 10, 1984. Senator Henry M. Jackson, Washington, served on the Senate Committee on Armed Services from June 25, 1954 until September 1, 1983.

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COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

(98th Congress, 2d Session)

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC.

Hon. GEORGE BUSH,
President of the Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In accordance with the requirements of section 136(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, submitted herewith is the report on the activities of the Committee on Armed Services during the 98th Congress.

Sincerely,

BARRY GOLDWATER,
Chairman.

(III)

CONTENTS

	Page
Letter of transmittal	iii
Introduction	1
Jurisdiction	7
Membership of the committee	8
Subcommittee appointments	9
Relationship of annual authorization to Department of Defense appropriations	10
Legislation reported and enacted into public law:	
To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1984 for the Armed Forces for procurement, for research, development, test and evaluation, and for operation and maintenance, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces and for civilian employees of the Department of Defense, to authorize appropriations for such fiscal year for civil defense, to authorize certain construction at military installations for such fiscal year, to authorize appropriations for the Department of Energy for national security programs for such fiscal year, and for other purposes (Public Law 98-94, 98th Congress, S. 675, September 24, 1983)	13
To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1985 for the Armed Forces for procurement, for research, development, test, and evaluation, and for operation and maintenance, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces and for civilian employees of the Department of Defense, to authorize appropriations for such fiscal year for civil defense, to authorize certain construction at military installations for such fiscal year, to authorize appropriations for the Department of Energy for national security programs for such fiscal year, and for other purposes (Public Law 98-525, 98th Congress, S. 2723, October 19, 1984)	36
Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine (Public Law 98-36, 98th Congress, S. 653, May 27, 1983)	67
Military Construction Authorization Act, 1984 (Public Law 98-115, 98th Congress, S. 720/H.R. 2972, October 11, 1983)	68
Military Justice Act of 1983 (Public Law 98-209, 98th Congress, S. 974, December 6, 1983)	70
Intelligence Authorization, 1984 (Public Law 98-215, 98th Congress, S. 1230/H.R. 2968, December 9, 1983)	71
Transfer of U.S.S. <i>Albacore</i> (Public Law 98-149, 98th Congress, S. 1944, November 7, 1983)	72
Use of Proxies by the Board of the Panama Canal Commission (Public Law 98-217, 98th Congress, H.R. 3969, February 14, 1984)	72
Competition in Contracting Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-369, 98th Congress, S. 338, July 18, 1984)	73
Military Construction Authorization Act, 1985 (Public Law 98-407, 98th Congress, S. 2364/H.R. 5604, August 28, 1984)	75
Small Business and Federal Procurement Competition Enhancement Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-577, 98th Congress, H.R. 4209, October 30, 1984)	77
Intelligence Authorization, 1985 (Public Law 98-618, 98th Congress, H.R. 5399, November 8, 1984)	79

	Page
Legislation reported but not enacted into public law:	
Military travel for MIA/POW families: To amend chapter 157 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide transportation for next of kin of certain persons who are unaccounted for, to attend annual national meetings sponsored by the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia (S. 1245)	81
Sale of ammunition: To authorize the Secretary of the Army to sell ammunition for use for avalanche-control purposes (S. 2100)	81
Resolutions reported and adopted:	
Authorizing expenditures by committees of the Senate (S. Res. 76)	82
Authorizing expenditures by committees of the Senate (S. Res. 354)	82
Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 2723 (S. Res. 394)	82
Army Museum: Favoring a National Museum of the United States Army (S. Con. Res. 75)	82
Hearings on:	
Nominations referred to committee	83
Nominations for promotions in the Armed Forces	85
Investigations, hearings, and other matters not directly pertaining to legislation before the committee	86
Committee staff	90
Rules of procedure	92
Publications:	
Hearings	96
Reports	98
Nominations	99
Committee prints	99
Information regarding appointment of Board of Visitors to the U.S. Military, Naval, and Air Force Academies	100

INTRODUCTION

Since 1969, the Senate Armed Services Committee has published annually (except after the first session of the 97th Congress) a summary of its activities in order to provide a concise historical record for the members of the committee and the Senate. In 1970, the Legislative Reorganization Act was passed, requiring that similar activity reports be filed by each committee every Congress. Specifically, the Act requires that:

Each committee of the Senate shall submit * * * a report on the activities of that committee (with regard to) review and study, on a continuing basis, (of) the application, administration, and execution of those, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that committee.

This report presents a summary of the legislative and oversight activities of the Senate Armed Services Committee during the 98th Congress.

The Annual Authorization Process—Historical Development

The committee's primary responsibility is for matters relating to the common defense. The annual authorization process is the principal method by which the committee reviews the policies, programs, and budget, of the Department of Defense.

Authority in this area has developed significantly since 1959. Section 412(b) of the military construction bill of that year proposed an authorization requirement for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels. The committee report on that bill reflected the consensus of the committee that "a thorough examination of this area of activity may serve to reduce the enormous cost of defense and should assist the Committee on Appropriations in their consideration of the mammoth defense budget."¹

Public Law 86-146 (section 412(b)) was the first of a number of laws which significantly widened the committee's annual authority over specific parts of the defense budget. In 1962 and 1963, section 412(b) was amended to include authorization requirements for research, development, test, and evaluation. The relationship between the development and procurement of weapons is very close and the committee found that adequate consideration of procurement programs required parallel consideration of related research and development. Further amendments to section 412(b) were added in 1965, 1969, and 1970, extending the authorization review

¹ Senate Report 86-296, 86th Congress, 1st Session, May 19, 1959, page 16.

to the procurement of tracked vehicles, small arms and artillery, and torpedoes.

In 1967, the committee expanded the annual authorization process to include the area of defense manpower. From 1967 through 1973, section 412(b) was amended to require committee authorization of the Selected Reserve, active duty military and civilian manpower levels for the Department of Defense, as well as the average military student training loads.

All of the provisions of section 412(b) were codified into section 138 of title 10, United States Code, in 1973. The expanded scope of the authorization requirements has considerably enhanced the ability of the Senate Armed Services Committee to review and evaluate defense policies and programs.

In examining defense programs during the authorization process, the legislative and investigative functions of the committee are often combined. For example, to determine manpower ceilings the committee will review manpower requirements and objectives in light of the perceived threat and present capabilities. During this review, the committee also evaluates the manpower objectives and whether they are being met by qualified personnel. Then, it will examine the planned changes in overall force structure, particularly as it relates to the addition of new ships and aircraft to any requested increase in manpower levels. The committee carefully scrutinizes the Department of Defense authorization request to see if it should be altered and then makes its recommendations to the Senate.

Annual Authorization Bills of the 98th Congress

The congressional budget process puts stringent time constraints on the committee. By March 15, the committee must provide the Budget Committee with target amounts for the national defense budget category for that committee's deliberations and recommendations on the First Concurrent Budget Resolution. For fiscal year 1984, the committee recommended \$280.5 billion in budget authority, which was the President's request, and \$245.0 billion in outlays. The First Concurrent Budget Resolution provided \$268.6 billion in budget authority and \$240.0 billion in outlays for fiscal year 1984 for the national defense budget category. For fiscal year 1985, the committee recommended \$299.0 billion in budget authority, which was a reduction of \$14.4 billion from the President's request but which reflected the funding level agreed to in the Rose Garden compromise of March 1984, and \$266.0 billion in outlays. The First Concurrent Budget Resolution for fiscal year 1985, agreed to in September 1984, included \$292.9 billion in budget authority and \$262.9 billion in outlays for the defense category.

In deliberations on the defense authorization bills, fiscal and budgetary constraints were an important consideration. The committee fully supported the congressional budget process and the concurrent resolutions on the budget throughout the authorizations process.

The Senate Armed Services Committee gave careful consideration to the authorization bills of the 98th Congress. During 1983, the committee and subcommittees held a total of 47 hearings, compiling seven volumes of printed testimony. In 1984, the committee

and subcommittees held a total of 64 hearings, compiling eight volumes of printed testimony. Throughout consideration of the Department of Defense Authorization legislation, the full committee received important assistance from the Subcommittees on Military Construction, Tactical Warfare, Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces, Preparedness, Sea Power and Force Projection, Manpower and Personnel, and, in 1984, the Ad Hoc Task Force on Selected Defense Procurement Matters.

The Congressional Budget Act requires the committee to report all authorization bills to the Senate by May 15. This schedule also states that action on the budget resolution will be completed first. For fiscal year 1984, debate on the budget resolution continued into June, and the Omnibus Defense Authorization Act, 1984 was reported to the Senate on July 5, 1983. The committee recommended authorization of \$87.5 billion for procurement, \$26.8 billion for research, development, test and evaluation, \$71.6 billion for operation and maintenance, \$162 million for civil defense, \$7.3 billion for military construction, and \$6.6 billion for Department of Energy national security programs, for a total authorization of nearly \$200.0 billion. This recommendation was approximately \$13.3 billion less than had been requested by the Administration. After conference with the House, the committee returned to the Senate with a compromise bill authorizing \$88.3 billion for procurement, \$27.3 billion for research, development, test and evaluation, \$71.8 billion for operation and maintenance, and \$169 million for civil defense, for a total authorization of \$187.5 billion. The titles in the Senate version for military construction and DOE became separate pieces of legislation, and were not part of the conference report.

Because of prolonged debate on the budget resolution, the Omnibus Defense Authorization Act, 1985 was not reported to the Senate until May 31, 1984. For fiscal year 1985, the committee recommended authorization of \$100.7 billion for procurement, \$32.6 billion for research, development, test and evaluation, \$78.5 billion for operation and maintenance, \$1.6 billion for working capital funds, \$191 million for civil defense, \$9.3 billion for military construction, and \$7.3 billion for Department of Energy national security programs, for a total authorization of \$230.2 billion. This recommendation was about \$12.6 billion less than had been requested by the Administration. After conference with the House, the committee returned to the Senate with a compromise bill authorizing \$99.5 billion for procurement, \$32.1 billion for research, development, test and evaluation, \$78.3 billion for operation and maintenance, \$1.6 billion for working capital funds, \$190 million for civil defense, and \$7.4 billion for DOE programs, for a total authorization of \$211.7 billion. In a separate conference agreement, the authorization for Military Construction totaled \$9.1 billion.

Other Legislative Activity

The annual authorization bill is the major legislative activity of the committee. Frequently, legislative proposals are incorporated into the authorization bill in lieu of separate legislation.

In addition, during the First Session of the 98th Congress the committee reported the Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine Act of 1983, the Military Justice Act of 1983, the In-

telligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1984, a bill to allow the transfer of the obsolete submarine USS *Albacore*, a bill to allow the use of proxies by the Board of the Panama Canal Commission, the Competition in Contracting Act, and legislation to provide military transportation for families of certain persons missing in Southeast Asia.

During the Second Session, the committee additionally reported the Small Business and Federal Procurement Competition Enhancement Act of 1984, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1985, a bill authorizing the sale of ammunition for avalanche control, and a concurrent resolution encouraging the establishment of a National Museum of the United States Army.

A summary of this legislation is included in this report.

Oversight and Review

One method by which the committee performs its oversight functions is by requesting from the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries and Chiefs of the military services, the Comptroller General, the Library of Congress, and the General Accounting Office reports on subjects that merit continuing congressional review. The process of acquisition of selected major weapons systems, for example, is monitored through a Department of Defense quarterly reporting system that is required by statute.

Nonlegislative investigations are another part of the committee's defense related oversight responsibilities. These include committee, subcommittee, individual Senator and committee staff investigations into matters of public concern. For example, in July, September, October and November 1983 the committee convened hearings to examine the organization of the Department of Defense. In September and October 1983, the committee received briefings on the military and political situation in Lebanon. In October 1983, the committee met to receive testimony on DOD spare part procurement, to examine the impact of proposed regulatory authority of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy on national defense and related government activities, and to receive testimony on the bombing of the U.S. Marine Corps Headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon.

During 1984, the committee received testimony in February on the political and military situation in Lebanon and heard from Department of Defense and private industry officials concerning warranties on weapons systems. In March, the committee convened hearings on the use of polygraphs for counterintelligence purposes in the Department of Defense. Also in March, the committee received testimony on the national security implications of Soviet noncompliance with arms control commitments. In September, October, and December, the Ad Hoc Task Force on Defense Procurement held a series of hearings to examine the defense procurement process and to look into quality assurance issues for weapons production by the Hughes Aircraft Company.

The committee receives briefings each year from the Government intelligence agencies. All of these investigations and briefings increase the committee's understanding of national security issues and better enable it to oversee national defense programs and policies.

Nominations

Another important function of the committee is to assist the Senate in exercising its constitutional duties in the nomination process. The committee considers all nominations for the Department of Defense positions requiring the advice and consent of the Senate. The committee acted on 12 statutory nominations in 1983 and 17 such nominations in 1984. All of these nominations were later confirmed by the Senate.

Following hearings and favorable committee reports, Richard L. Armitage was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs); William E. Mayer was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs); Chapman B. Cox was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs); General Paul X. Kelley, USMC, was confirmed as Commandant of the Marine Corps; Bernard A. Maguire was confirmed as Associate Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (National Preparedness Programs); Michael I. Burch was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs); Francis C. Coleman was confirmed as a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences; Major General Paul W. Meyers, USAF, was confirmed in the rank of lieutenant general on the retired list; Vincent Puritano was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller); Joseph H. Sherick was confirmed as Inspector General, Department of Defense; Delbert L. Spurlock, Jr. was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs); General John A. Wickham, USA, was confirmed as Chief of Staff of the United States Army; William H. Taft, IV, was confirmed as Deputy Secretary of Defense; General John W. Vessey, Jr., USA, was confirmed for a second term as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Pringle P. Hillier was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management); Robert H. Conn was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management); Chapman B. Cox was confirmed as General Counsel of the Department of Defense; James H. Webb, Jr., was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs; Robert S. Cooper was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Technology; James Paul Wade, Jr., was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Development and Support; Everett Pyatt was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Ann S. Peterson was confirmed as a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences; William W. Hoover was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of Energy (Defense Programs); Charles G. Untermeyer was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Donald C. Latham was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence; Robert Hill, Jr., was confirmed as a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences; Walter T. Cox, III, was confirmed as a Judge of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals; Robert W. Helm was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller); and Richard E. Carver was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Financial Management).

In addition, over 93,200 nominations for military promotions were routinely considered by the committee.

The Work of Subcommittees

The subcommittees of the Senate Armed Services Committee always play a vital part in the committee's work. The Subcommittees on Tactical Warfare, Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces, Preparedness, Sea Power and Force Projection, Manpower and Personnel, and, in 1984, the Ad Hoc Task Force on Selected Defense Procurement Matters spent long hours examining the appropriate portions of the defense authorization request, greatly enhancing the full committee's ability to make constructive recommendations to the Senate.

JURISDICTION

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 601 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, approved Aug. 2, 1946, amended by Pubic Law 91-510 approved Oct. 26, 1970) in Part I created the standing committees of the Senate and provided that the Committee on Armed Services should consist of 13 Senators; amended by S. Res. 18 of the 82d Congress (1953) to consist of 15 Senators; amended by S. Res. 24 of the 86th Congress (1959) to consist of 17 Senators; amended by S. Res. 11 of the 90th Congress (1967) to consist of 18 Senators; amended by P.L. 91-510 (1970) to consist of 15 Senators; amended by S. Res. 15, of the 92d Congress to consist of 16 Senators; amended by S. Res. 10 of the 93d Congress (1973) to consist of 15 Senators; amended by S. Res. 17 of the 94th Congress (1975) to consist of 16 Senators and further amended by S. Res. 4, and subsequently by S. Res. 82, 95th Congress (1977) to consist of 18 Senators, and that to said committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials and other matters relating to the following subjects: (Rule XXV(c) of the Standing Rules of the Senate.)

1. Aeronautical and space activities peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems or military operations.
2. The common defense.
3. Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force, generally.
4. Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including administration, sanitation, and government of the Canal Zone.
5. Military research and development.
6. National security aspects of nuclear energy.
7. Naval petroleum reserves, except those in Alaska.
8. Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the Armed Forces, including overseas education of civilian and military dependents.
9. Selective service system.
10. Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

98TH CONGRESS

JOHN TOWER, Texas, Chairman
January 15, 1965*

STROM THURMOND, SOUTH CAROLINA January 14, 1959*	SAM NUNN, GEORGIA January 4, 1973*
BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZONA January 14, 1969*	JOHN C. STENNIS, MISSISSIPPI January 15, 1951*
JOHN W. WARNER, VIRGINIA January 23, 1979*	GARY HART, COLORADO January 17, 1975*
GORDON J. HUMPHREY, NEW HAMPSHIRE January 23, 1979*	J. JAMES EXON, NEBRASKA January 23, 1979*
WILLIAM S. COHEN, MAINE January 23, 1979*	CARL LEVIN, MICHIGAN January 23, 1979*
ROGER W. JEPSEN, IOWA January 23, 1979*	EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASSACHUSETTS January 3, 1983*
DAN QUAYLE, INDIANA January 5, 1981*	JEFF BINGAMAN, NEW MEXICO January 3, 1983*
JOHN P. EAST, NORTH CAROLINA January 3, 1983*	ALAN J. DIXON, ILLINOIS February 9, 1984*
PETE WILSON, CALIFORNIA January 3, 1983*	

The Senate Committees on Military Affairs; on the Militia; and Naval Affairs; were established on Dec. 10, 1816. The Committee on the Militia was merged with the Committee on Military Affairs in 1858 to form the Military Affairs and Militia Committee. However, in 1872 the committee dropped "militia" from its name. The Military Affairs and Naval Affairs Committees existed until 1947 when they were combined by the Legislative Reorganization of 1946 into a new standing committee, the current Armed Services Committee.

* Date of appointment to Senate Committee on Armed Services.

SUBCOMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

Republican Members

Democratic Members

Military Construction

SENATOR THURMOND (*Chairman*)
 SENATOR WARNER
 SENATOR HUMPHREY
 SENATOR QUAYLE
 SENATOR EAST

SENATOR BINGAMAN (*Ranking*)
 SENATOR STENNIS
 SENATOR HART
 SENATOR EXON

Tactical Warfare

SENATOR GOLDWATER (*Chairman*)
 SENATOR TOWER
 SENATOR WARNER
 SENATOR JEPSEN
 SENATOR WILSON

SENATOR KENNEDY (*Ranking*)
 SENATOR LEVIN
 SENATOR BINGAMAN
 SENATOR DIXON

Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces

SENATOR WARNER (*Chairman*)
 SENATOR TOWER
 SENATOR THURMOND
 SENATOR GOLDWATER
 SENATOR COHEN
 SENATOR QUAYLE

SENATOR EXON (*Ranking*)
 SENATOR NUNN
 SENATOR STENNIS
 SENATOR HART
 SENATOR LEVIN

Preparedness

SENATOR HUMPHREY (*Chairman*)
 SENATOR GOLDWATER
 SENATOR JEPSEN
 SENATOR WILSON

SENATOR LEVIN (*Ranking*)
 SENATOR BINGAMAN
 SENATOR DIXON

Sea Power and Force Projection

SENATOR COHEN (*Chairman*)
 SENATOR TOWER
 SENATOR QUAYLE
 SENATOR EAST
 SENATOR WILSON

SENATOR HART (*Ranking*)
 SENATOR NUNN
 SENATOR STENNIS
 SENATOR KENNEDY

Manpower and Personnel

SENATOR JEPSEN (*Chairman*)
 SENATOR THURMOND
 SENATOR HUMPHREY
 SENATOR COHEN
 SENATOR EAST

SENATOR DIXON (*Ranking*)
 SENATOR NUNN
 SENATOR EXON
 SENATOR KENNEDY

Ad Hoc Task Force on Selected Defense Procurement Matters

SENATOR QUAYLE (*Chairman*)
 SENATOR JEPSEN
 SENATOR EAST
 SENATOR WILSON

SENATOR LEVIN (*Ranking*)
 SENATOR BINGAMAN
 SENATOR DIXON

RELATIONSHIP OF ANNUAL AUTHORIZATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

History of Section 138, Title 10, United States Code

(Superseding "Section 412")

The jurisdiction of the committee so far as specific annual authorizations are concerned was increased significantly in 1959 by the enactment of section 412(b) of Public Law 86-149 which required annual congressional authorization of appropriations for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels. That law was amended and expanded as follows:

In 1962 (Public Law 87-436) to require similar authorization of appropriations for research, development, test, or evaluation associated with aircraft missiles, and naval vessels;

In 1963 (Public Law 88-174) to require similar authorization of appropriations for all research, development, test, or evaluation carried on by the Department of Defense;

In 1965 (Public Law 89-37) to require authorization of appropriations for the procurement of tracked combat vehicles;

In 1967 (Public Law 90-168) to require annual authorization of the personnel strengths of each of the Selected Reserves of the Reserve components as a prior condition for the appropriation of funds for the pay and allowances for the Reserve components;

In 1969 (Public Law 91-121) to require authorization of appropriations for the procurement of other weapons to or for the use of any armed force of the United States. (Essentially, heavy, medium, and light artillery, antiaircraft artillery, rifles, machineguns, mortars, small arms weapons, and any crew-fired piece using fixed ammunition);

In 1970 (Public Law 91-441) to require authorization of appropriations to or for the use of the Navy for the procurement of torpedoes and related support equipment; and to require authorization of the average annual active duty personnel strength for each component of the Armed Forces as a condition precedent to the appropriation of funds for this purpose;

In 1972 (Public Law 92-436) to require annual authorization for the average military training student loads for each component of the Armed Forces, and modified the provisions relating to authorization for active duty personnel strength;

In 1973 (Public Law 93-155) to require authorization for end strength civilian employment for each component of the Defense Department in each fiscal year;

In 1975 (Public Law 94-106) to require the annual authorization of military construction of ammunition facilities; and

In 1980 (Public Law 96-342) to require the annual authorization of appropriations of funds for the operation and maintenance of

any armed force or the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1981.

In 1982 (Public Law 97-86) to require the annual authorization of appropriations of funds for procurement of ammunition or other procurement for any armed force or for agencies of the Department of Defense (other than military departments).

Also, in 1973 these enactments were codified by section 803(a) of Public Law 93-155 into Title 10, United States Code, as section 138. The law today reads as follows:

§138. Annual authorization of appropriations and personnel strengths for the armed forces; annual manpower requirements and operations and maintenance reports

(a) No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year to or for the use of any armed force or obligated or expended for—

- (1) procurement of aircraft, missiles, or naval vessels;
- (2) any research, development, test, or evaluation, or procurement or production related thereto;
- (3) procurement of tracked combat vehicles;
- (4) procurement of other weapons;
- (5) procurement of naval torpedoes and related support equipment;
- (6) military construction (as defined in subsection (f); or
- (7) the operation and maintenance of any armed forces or the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments);
- (8) procurement of ammunition; or
- (9) other procurement by any armed force or by the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments);

unless funds therefor have been specifically authorized by law.

(b)(1) Congress shall authorize the average personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of each reserve component of the Armed Forces. No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year for the pay and allowances of members of any reserve component of the Armed Forces unless the personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of that reserve component for that fiscal year has been authorized by law.

(2) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress each year, not later than February 15, a written report concerning the equipment of the National Guard and the reserve components of the Armed Forces for each of the three succeeding fiscal years. Each such report shall include—

(A) recommendations as to the type and quantity of each major item of equipment which should be in the inventory of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of each reserve component of the Armed Forces;

(B) the quantity and average age of each type of major item of equipment which is expected to be physically available in the inventory of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of each reserve component as of the beginning of each fiscal year covered by the report;

(C) the quantity and cost of each type of major item of equipment which is expected to be procured for the Selective Reserve of the Ready Reserve of each reserve component from commercial sources or to be transferred to each such Selected Reserve from the active-duty components of the Armed Forces; and

(D) the quantity of each type of major item of equipment which is expected to be retired, decommissioned, transferred, or otherwise removed from the physical inventory of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of each component and the plans for replacement of that equipment.

The report required by this paragraph shall be prepared and expressed in the same format and with the same level of detail as the information presented in the annual Five Year Defense Program Procurement Annex prepared by the Department of Defense.

LEGISLATION REPORTED AND ENACTED INTO PUBLIC LAW

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1984 for the Armed Forces for procurement, for research, development, test and evaluation, and for operation and maintenance, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces and for civilian employees of the Department of Defense, to authorize appropriations for such fiscal year for civil defense, to authorize certain construction at military installations for such fiscal year, to authorize appropriations for the Department of Energy for national security programs for such fiscal year, and for other purposes

(Public Law 98-94, 98th Congress, S. 675, September 24, 1983)

Summary of Conference Action

The conferees agreed to authorizations in Titles I, II, III and VIII for procurement, research, development, test, and evaluation, operation and maintenance, and civil defense that total \$187.5 billion. This figure is \$10.5 billion below the President's budget request, \$1.5 billion above the recommendations in the Senate bill and \$0.2 billion above the comparable figures in the House amendment. The dollar authorizations in the bill explicitly include the cost of a 4-percent civilian personnel pay raise effective January 1, 1983.

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

Amounts requested and authorization enacted for procurement for the various services for fiscal year 1984 are shown in the following table:

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

Item	Fiscal year 1984		
	Administration request	Authorization	Change from request
Procurement			
(Excluding land-based strategic ballistic missile modernization program)			
Army:			
Aircraft.....	3,472.1	3,331.4	- 140.7
Missiles.....	3,088.5	2,903.4	- 185.1
Weapons and tracked combat vehicles.....	4,934.4	4,734.5	- 199.9
Ammunition.....	2,334.2	2,147.1	- 187.1
Other procurement.....	5,362.9	4,836.2	- 526.7
Army National Guard.....		100.0	+ 100.0
Total, Army.....	19,192.1	18,052.6	- 1,139.5

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

Item	Fiscal year 1984		
	Administration request	Authorization	Change from request
Navy:			
Aircraft.....	11,127.3	10,637.8	-489.5
Weapons procurement.....	4,028.6	3,903.0	-125.6
Shipbuilding and conversion.....	12,698.8	12,045.4	-653.4
Other procurement.....	5,001.8	4,497.6	-504.2
Procurement, Marine Corps.....	1,852.0	1,805.2	-46.8
Total, Navy.....	34,708.5	32,889.0	-1,819.5
Air Force:			
Aircraft.....	22,707.2	21,282.8	-1,424.4
Missiles.....	8,570.8	7,925.7	-645.1
Other procurement.....	7,626.3	7,112.1	-514.2
Air National Guard.....		25.0	+25.0
Total, Air Force.....	38,904.3	36,345.6	-2,558.7
Defense agencies.....	1,282.8	972.7	-310.1
Total, procurement.....	94,087.7	88,259.9	-5,827.8

Included in this title are the following statutory provisions:

Section 105.—Extends the authority provided the Secretary of Defense in connection with the NATO Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) program.

Section 106.—Provides that not more than \$60,000,000 may be used to procure secure telephone communication systems, including equipment and related items, during fiscal year 1984 for the Department of Defense and other Government agencies and entities to support a national program to provide secure telephone service.

Section 107.—Provides that the Secretary of the Army may not make a contract for the purpose of establishing a second source for production of the engine for the M-1 tank.

Section 108.—Of the amount authorized for the Navy.

(1) no funds may be obligated or expended for the acquisition of a specific vessel for the strategic sealift ready reserve program without prior notification.

(2) no funds may be obligated or expended for the purchase of the 5-inch semiactive laser guided projectile until the Secretary of the Navy has acquired a technical data package for that projectile and has determined that such technical data package (a) does not contain proprietary data, and (b) can be used to solicit a second production source for such projectile.

Section 109.—Provides for a multiyear procurement contract for the B-1B aircraft program and denies the authority to execute multiyear procurement contracts for the following:

- (1) AH-64 helicopter engines.
- (2) F-18 aircraft engines.
- (3) F-15 aircraft.
- (4) KC-135 reengining (airframes).
- (5) Mark 30 targets.
- (6) AN/SSQ-62 DICASS sonobuoys.

Section 110.—Provides for the following limitations and requirements with respect to the procurement and deployment of the MX missile:

- (1) funds may be used to procure not more than 21 operational MX missiles for deployment.
- (2) these MX missiles shall be deployed in existing Minuteman missile silos in Wyoming.
- (3) not later than January 31, 1984, the Secretary of the Air Force shall prepare an environmental impact statement on the proposed deployment and peacetime operations of MX missiles in the Minuteman silos.

TITLE III—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Amounts requested and authorization enacted for research, development, test, and evaluation for fiscal year 1984 are shown in the following table:

[Amounts in millions of dollars]			
Item	Fiscal year 1984		
	Administration request	Authorization	Change from request
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation			
(Excluding land-based strategic ballistic missile modernization program)			
Army	4,793.7	4,204.6	—589.1
Navy (and Marine Corps)	8,182.4	7,619.4	—563.0
Air Force	13,652.3	12,622.2	—1,030.1
Defense agencies	2,996.9	2,856.8	—140.1
Total, R.D.T.&E.	29,625.3	27,303.0	—2,322.3

Included in this title are the following statutory provisions:

Section 202.—Of the amount authorized for the Army,

- (1) \$7,650,000 is available only for 75-millimeter and 90-millimeter guns for light armored vehicles.
- (2) \$7,000,000 is available only for neutral particle beam research as part of the ballistic missile defense advanced technology program.
- (3) \$15,000,000 is available only for integration (including qualification) of the Hellfire missile on the UH-60 helicopter.
- (4) \$50,160,000 is available only for the Joint Tactical Missile System and for selection of either the Patriot T-16 or Lance T-22 as the delivery vehicle for such system.
- (5) \$12,561,000 is available only for the Mobile Protected Gun System.
- (6) funding is restricted for full-scale engineering development of the Military Computer Family System until the Secretary of Defense provides a plan for the introduction and integration of advanced micro-electronic computers into weapons systems.
- (7) \$20,500,000 is available for research and development by the Department of the Army for the Military Computer Family.

Section 203.—Of the amount authorized for the Navy,

(1) \$24,000,000 is available only for continued development of the Rankine Cycle Energy Recovery (RACER) system to ensure compatibility of the RACER system with all ships of the DDG-51 class, including the lead ship.

(2) \$20,000,000 is available only for the antiradiation projectile program.

(3) \$72,593,000 is available only for the Mark 92 fire control system.

(4) \$10,000,000 is available only for a derivative of the Standard Missile II to be used for the Navy outer air battle mission.

(5) \$1,470,000 is available only for the evaluation of a wing-lift system for Navy utility craft.

(6) funding is restricted for full-scale engineering development of the AN/UYK-43 and AN/UYK-44 computers until the Secretary of Defense provides a plan for the introduction and integration of advanced microelectronic computers into weapons systems.

(7) funding is prohibited for the Navy Mid-Infrared Advanced Chemical Laser program.

Section 204.—Of the amount authorized for the Air Force,

(1) \$60,000,000 is available for the Strategic Laser System Technology program, of which \$40,000,000 is available only for the development by the Air Force Space Command of the visible/ultraviolet short wavelength laser program.

(2) not less than \$22,477,000 is available for research and development of Training and Simulation Technology.

(3) \$20,000,000 is available only for the development of terminally guided and sensor-fused submunitions for the Air Force deep strike mission.

(4) funding is prohibited for continued development of the Airborne Laser Laboratory.

Section 205.—Of the amount authorized for the Defense Agencies,

(1) not less than \$65,000,000 is available only for research, development, test and evaluation of free-electron and other short wavelength (excluding blue-green) lasers.

(2) \$33,100,000 is available only for the particle-beam technology program, including modifications to the advanced test accelerator required for free-electron laser research.

(3) \$22,000,000 is available only for a joint Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and Department of Energy project for research, development, test, and evaluation of third-generation defense weapons.

(4) funding is restricted for the program for fifth-generation artificial intelligence computers until the Secretary of Defense submits to Congress a comprehensive plan for the manner in which such program will be carried out.

Section 206.—Prohibits funding for research, development, test, or evaluation for an intercontinental-range mobile ballistic missile that would weigh more than 33,000 pounds or that would carry more than a single warhead.

Section 207.—Requires a report on the Joint Tactical Missile System and the Joint Surveillance and Target Attack System; restricts use of funds.

Section 208.—Provides that not more than \$50,400,000 of amounts in this title which are not obligated for any other purpose may be used to carry out research, development, test and evaluation on the Ballistic Missile Defense systems technology program of the Army.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Amounts requested and authorization enacted for operation and maintenance for fiscal year 1984 are shown in the following table:

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Item	Fiscal year 1984		
	Administration request	Authorization	Change from request
Operation and Maintenance			
Army	17,867.8	17,523.1	- 344.7
Navy	23,225.6	22,489.4	- 736.2
Marine Corps	1,575.9	1,554.7	- 21.2
Air Force	18,999.1	18,061.1	- 938.0
Defense agencies	6,871.9	6,709.4	- 162.5
Army Reserve	662.8	685.5	+ 22.7
Navy Reserve	693.0	675.3	- 17.7
Marine Corps Reserve	53.6	52.9	- 0.7
Air Force Reserve	815.0	791.1	- 23.9
Army National Guard	1,135.0	1,180.2	+ 45.2
Air Force National Guard	1,824.7	1,808.9	- 15.8
National Board for the promotion of rifle practice	0.9	0.9	0
Claims, Defense	222.9	172.9	- 50.0
Court of Military Appeals	3.4	3.4	0
Summer Olympics	50.0	50.0	0
Total, O&M	74,001.6	71,758.8	- 2,242.8

Included in this title are the following statutory provisions:

Section 303.—Prohibits use of vessels with foreign-built major components under certain leases or service contracts.

Section 305.—Provides for shelter for the homeless at military installations.

TITLE IV—ACTIVE FORCES

End strengths requested and authorization enacted for active duty personnel of each component of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 1984 are shown in the following table:

	Administration request	Authorization
Army	782,600	780,000
Navy	572,200	564,800
Marine Corps	197,300	196,600
Air Force	612,600	594,500
Total	2,164,700	2,135,900

Included in this title are the following statutory provisions:

Section 402.—Extends current statutes affecting quality control on enlistments into the Army.

Section 403.—Extends current statutes affecting authority for the temporary promotions of certain Navy lieutenants.

Section 404.—Provides that not more than \$2,585,626,000 may be spent for permanent change of station travel during fiscal year 1984.

TITLE V—RESERVE FORCES

Average strengths requested and authorization enacted for the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 1984 are shown in the following table:

	Administration request	Authorization
Army National Guard.....	418,400	425,000
Army Reserve.....	270,700	273,700
Naval Reserve.....	112,600	112,600
Marine Corps Reserve.....	40,300	40,300
Air National Guard.....	103,400	103,400
Air Force Reserve.....	68,600	68,600
Coast Guard Reserve.....	12,000	12,000
Total.....	1,026,000	1,035,600

Within the average strengths listed above, the Reserve components are also authorized, as of September 30, 1984, the following number of Reservists serving on full-time active duty for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the Reserve components:

Army National Guard.....	18,194
Army Reserve.....	9,914
Naval Reserve.....	13,846
Marine Corps Reserve.....	801
Air National Guard.....	5,915
Air Force Reserve.....	517
Total.....	49,187

Included in this title are the following statutory provisions:

Section 503.—Permits an increase in the number of certain personnel authorized to be on active duty in support of the Reserve components.

Section 504.—Clarifies the status of certain members of the National Guard serving in a full-time status.

TITLE VI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

The Congress authorized an end strength of civilian personnel of 1,056,200 for fiscal year 1984, a reduction of 15,974 from the request of 1,072,174. The Secretary of Defense will apportion the au-

thorized civilian personnel among the Departments of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and agencies of the Department of Defense, and report to the Congress on the allocation among the military departments and defense agencies.

The Secretary of Defense was given the authority to exceed the annual congressional authorization by 2 percent of the total authorized when he determines such action is necessary and is in the national interest.

Included in this title is the following statutory provision:

Section 602.—Provides that civilian personnel employed at industrially-funded activities in excess of the levels employed in the activities on September 30, 1982, would not count against the fiscal year 1983 ceiling.

TITLE VII—MILITARY TRAINING STUDENT LOADS

For fiscal year 1984, the components of the Armed Forces are authorized average military training student loads as follows:

- (1) The Army, 71,817.
- (2) The Navy, 66,911.
- (3) The Marine Corps, 21,105.
- (4) The Air Force, 49,007.
- (5) The Army National Guard of the United States, 21,105
- (6) The Army Reserve, 12,724.
- (7) The Naval Reserve, 2,886.
- (8) The Marine Corps Reserve, 3,223.
- (9) The Air National Guard of the United States, 2,845.
- (10) The Air Force Reserve, 1,705.

Included in this title is the following statutory provision:

Section 702.—Extends the reduction in the number of students required to be in a unit of the junior reserve officers' training corps.

TITLE VIII—CIVIL DEFENSE

The Congress authorized \$169,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950. This is a reduction of \$84,500,000 from the Administration's request.

Included in this title is the following statutory provision:

Section 802.—Increases the appropriations ceiling for emergency management assistance contributions that may be provided during fiscal year 1984 to the States for personnel and administrative expenses associated with civil defense from \$47 million to \$54 million.

TITLE IX—MILITARY COMPENSATION AND HEALTH CARE MATTERS

Part A—Pay and Allowances

The Congress authorized an increase in basic pay and allowances for members of the uniformed services of 4 percent. The increase does not apply to enlisted members in pay grade E-1 with less than four months active duty. The increase is to be effective April 1, 1984, unless pay for general schedule employees is increased at an earlier date, in which case the increase in military pay would be effective at that earlier time.

Included in this title are the following statutory provisions:

Section 902.—Provides for an adjustment in basic pay of certain officers with prior enlisted and warrant officer service.

Section 903.—Provides for hazardous duty pay for certain toxic fuel handlers.

Section 904.—Provides for the extension of special pay for certain aviation career officers.

Section 905.—Provides for hostile fire pay for members serving in areas threatening imminent danger.

Section 906.—Freezes variable housing allowances at fiscal year 1983 rates.

Section 907.—Provides for variable housing allowances for reserves on active duty for a period of 140 days or more.

Section 908.—Clarifies the rules for payment of per diem for non-prior service enlistees in initial training.

Section 909.—Clarifies that an allowance for transportation of a motor vehicle would be paid from a duty station to or from the most cost-effective port of embarkation or debarkation.

Section 910.—Provides for government-funded transportation, under certain circumstances, for dependent children attending school in the United States when the member-parent is stationed overseas.

Section 911.—Clarifies the law concerning eligibility for separation pay.

Section 912.—Authorizes no more than \$1.3 million during fiscal year 1984 to pay amounts similar to basic allowance for quarters to naval personnel deprived of shipboard quarters.

Section 913.—Authorizes the advance payment of travel and transportation allowances for escorts and attendants of dependents.

Part B—Retired Pay Matters

Section 921.—Limits the applicability of the one year look-back provision.

Section 922.—Provides for rounding of retired pay and survivor annuities to the next lower whole dollar amount at the time of the original calculation of the payment and upon subsequent adjustment.

Section 923.—Provides for the termination of the six-month rounding rule for computing retired pay.

Section 924.—Provides for retired pay for certain otherwise ineligible Reservists.

Section 925.—Establishes a military retirement fund and provides for accrual accounting as the method for funding military retired pay and survivor benefits in the future.

Part C—Health-Care Matters

Section 931.—Provides for methods to limit cost growth in the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) and authorizes payments under CHAMPUS for liver transplant operations under certain circumstances.

Section 932.—Provides authority for increased usage of contract health care providers.

Section 933.—Directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct studies and demonstration projects on ways to improve the quality, efficiency, convenience, and cost effectiveness of military medical care.

Section 934.—Provides that suits for medical malpractice arising from acts or omissions of health care personnel at the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home would have the United States as the sole party defendant.

Section 935.—Provides for a separate annual adjustment in stipends paid to recipients of Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarships.

Part D—Survivor Benefits

Section 941.—Clarifies survivor benefits coverage for former spouses.

Section 942.—Extends coverage under the minimum income widow's program to certain widows.

Section 943.—Clarifies continuing responsibility for funding of certain survivors' benefits.

TITLE X—MILITARY PERSONNEL MATTERS

Part A—Officer Personnel Management and Training

Section 1001.—For fiscal year 1984, increases by one the number of Air Force officers authorized to be on active duty in the grade of general, and increases by three the number of Navy officers authorized to be on active duty in grades above rear admiral, but not in the grade of admiral. Also, exempts from grade accountability a commissioned officer serving as Director of the Intelligence Community Staff.

Section 1002.—Clarifies the limitation on performance of civil functions by military officers.

Section 1003.—Modifies the ROTC scholarship program.

Section 1004.—Permits the service Secretaries to accept applicants to the service academies from all nations and increases the maximum number of foreign nationals who may be enrolled in each academy at any one time from 24 to 40.

Section 1005.—Concerns nominations to the service academies from Guam and the former Canal Zone area.

Section 1006.—Authorizes the appointment of citizens of the Northern Mariana Islands as commissioned officers, as participants in the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program, and as participants in the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program.

Section 1007.—Authorizes the transfer of officers from the Public Health Service to the other uniformed services and allows for the crediting of service with the Public Health Service for the purposes of determining grade, separation pay, and retirement.

Part B—Reserve Component Management

Section 1011.—Authorizes enlistment and reenlistment bonuses for members of the Individual Ready Reserve during fiscal year 1984 and 1985. The amount authorized for such bonuses is limited to \$12 million for fiscal year 1984.

Section 1012.—Authorizes medical and dental coverage under the military health care system for injury incurred or aggravated while the reservist was traveling to or from inactive duty for training.

Section 1013.—Directs the Department of Defense to conduct a test program on limited use of commissary stores by members of the Selected Reserve.

Section 1014.—Authorizes, for two years, the initial appointment of Army and Air Force reserve medical officers with less than seven years of service credit in the grade of captain.

Section 1015.—Authorizes, for two years, Army Reserve officers who are serving on active duty to accept a promotion to a higher grade received under the reserve promotion system.

Section 1016.—Provides for new method for computation of years of service for mandatory transfer to the retired reserve.

Section 1017.—Authorizes the recall to active duty of retired reservists who have completed 20 or more years of active service.

Section 1018.—Permits certain qualified retired regular enlisted members voluntarily to remain in the Ready Reserve beyond 30 years of total service.

Section 1019.—Validates certain Army appointments made in grades above the grade of second lieutenant.

Part C—Other Personnel Management Provisions

Section 1021.—Authorizes the President, during a time of crisis or national emergency, to extend the enlistment or appointment of essential regular and reserve personnel serving on active duty regardless of the normal separation dates for those individuals.

Section 1022.—Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to increase the total military service obligation from 6 years to up to 8 years.

Section 1023.—Provides for variable terms for enlistments and reenlistments in regular components.

Part D—Miscellaneous

Section 1031.—Extends the period during which certain accumulated leave may be used.

Section 1032.—Provides for transportation of remains of military retirees who die in a military hospital.

Section 1033.—Requires a \$10 fee for each visit by a privately-owned pet to a military veterinarian.

Section 1034.—Extends the authority for the Department of Defense educational assistance loan repayment program.

TITLE XI—NATO AND RELATED MATTERS

Section 1101.—Directs the Secretary of Defense to carry out commitments of the United States under the United States-German Wartime Host Nation Support Agreement of April 15, 1982, and under the Prepositioned Materiel Configured in Unit Sets (POMCUS) program at the earliest date. Requires the Secretary to include information on these programs in his annual report to the Congress.

Section 1102.—Expresses the sense of the Congress that the NATO allies and Japan should increase their contributions to the common defense to levels more commensurate with their economic resources and with their commitments to increase their defense spending. Requires a report from the Secretary of Defense to the Congress on allied contributions to the common defense.

Section 1103.—Limits the number of U.S. military personnel assigned to permanent duty ashore in European member nations of NATO on September 30, 1984, to 315,600. Permits that number to be increased to 320,000 under certain circumstances.

Section 1104.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a comprehensive report and plan for improving NATO's conventional defense capabilities. Also requires that the President and the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces Europe, separately submit their recommendations for improving NATO's conventional defense.

Section 1105.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study of the tactical nuclear posture of NATO. Also requires the President to report his views on the Department of Defense study and report.

Section 1106.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to report on the combat-to-support ratio of United States Forces in Europe in support of NATO.

Section 1107.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to report on U.S. expenditures, by specific categories, in support of NATO.

TITLE XII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Part A—Financing Matters

Section 1201.—Permits the transfer of an authorization made available in the fiscal year 1984 Defense Authorization Act to any other authorization in the Act upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such a transfer is necessary in the national interest. The total amount of transfers is limited to \$1.5 billion.

Section 1202.—Requires authorization in law for the acquisition of an aircraft or naval vessel, or the services of an aircraft or naval vessel, by lease or by a service contract if the lease or service contract would be for a long term or if, under the contract, the United States would have a substantial termination liability.

Section 1203.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to consider an independent cost estimate of a major defense acquisition program before the Secretary may approve full-scale engineering development or production and deployment of such program.

Section 1204.—Amends title 10 of the United States Code to require the annual authorization of appropriations to Department of Defense working capital funds beginning in fiscal year 1985.

Section 1205.—Provides for a one-year extension of a test program to authorize a price differential to relieve economic dislocations.

Section 1206.—Allows the reprogramming of up to \$2 million available during fiscal year 1984 for upgrading and improving the logistical support of the International Coordinating Committee (COCOM) in order to strengthen export controls.

Part B—Department of Defense Management Matters

Section 1211.—Establishes the office of Director of Operational Test and Evaluation within the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Contains reporting requirements.

Section 1212.—Authorizes additional assistant secretary positions in the Department of Defense (4), the Department of the Army (1), and the Department of the Navy (1).

Section 1213.—Makes the Commandant of the Marine Corps a member of the Armed Forces Policy Council.

Section 1214.—Requires a 5 percent across-the-board reduction in headquarters staff for fiscal year 1984.

Section 1215.—Requires certain regulations relating to increases in prices for spare parts and replacement equipment.

Section 1216.—Requires a report on the management of spare parts.

Section 1217.—Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to withhold from public disclosure certain technical data.

Section 1218.—Restricts use of polygraphs by the Department of Defense.

Section 1219.—Authorizes the Navy to provide routine port services to naval vessels of allied countries at no cost in cases where there is a reciprocal agreement to provide such services to visiting U.S. naval vessels.

Section 1220.—Authorizes reciprocal communications support agreements with any allied country or NATO subsidiary body.

Section 1221.—Provides for a two-year extension of the prohibition on contracts for the performance of firefighting or security guard functions at a military installation.

Section 1222.—Requires a report on cost savings under contracting out procedures.

Section 1223.—Extends the period for the transfer of the Department of Defense overseas schools to the Department of Education.

Section 1224.—Restricts certain force structure changes proposed by the Air Force.

Part C—Provisions Relating to Specific Programs

Section 1231.—Provides for limitations on the deployment of the MX missile.

Section 1232.—Expresses the sense of the Congress that the design, development, and testing of small, mobile single warhead ICBM's be pursued as a matter of the highest national priority.

Section 1233.—Provides for limitations on the procurement of binary chemical weapons.

Section 1234.—Prohibits the use of funds appropriated for the Advanced Technology Bomber program for any other purpose.

Section 1235.—Prohibits testing against objects in space unless the President certifies that the United States is endeavoring to negotiate an antisatellite treaty with the Soviet Union and that this testing is clearly in the best interest of national security.

Section 1236.—Requires the use of competitive bidding procedures for the lease of CT-39 replacement aircraft.

Section 1237.—Concerns the limitation on waivers of cost-recovery requirements under the Arms Export Control Act.

Section 1238.—Provides for the waiver of the limitation on the Foreign Military Sales Program.

Section 1239.—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to carry out the F/A-18 aircraft program.

Section 1240.—Requires a study to reestimate the cost of the B-1B bomber program.

Part D—Miscellaneous

Section 1251.—Endorses the April 11, 1983 report of the Secretary of Defense on improved strategic communications.

Section 1252.—Requires studies on the care provided by the former Public Health Service facilities designated uniformed services treatment facilities.

Section 1253.—Provides employment protection for employees of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities of the Department of Defense who report violations of law or mismanagement.

Section 1254.—Extends the grace period for the enforcement of the provisions relating to the failure to register and the denial of Federal education assistance.

Section 1255.—Revises and extends the Impact Aid Maintenance and Operations Program.

Section 1256.—Addresses the retirement benefits of the judges of the United States Court of Military Appeals.

Section 1257.—Provides for a one-year postponement for certain deposits for civil service retirement credit for military service.

Section 1258.—Provides for compensation for injuries incurred in the performance of duty by members of the Civil Air Patrol.

Section 1259.—Repeals the requirement for the retiree suggestion program.

Section 1260.—Requires a report on the potential effect on naval operations of any proposed lease by the Department of the Interior of offshore lands for oil or gas drilling.

Section 1261.—Provides for the restoration of Bedford Air Force Station, Virginia.

Section 1262.—Prohibits procurement of manual typewriters manufactured by members of the Warsaw Pact.

Section 1263.—Provides for the award of campaign and service medals to certain persons.

Section 1264.—Authorizes a commemorative medal for families of American personnel missing in Southeast Asia.

Section 1265.—Designates the School of Medicine at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences as the "F. Edward Herbert School of Medicine."

Section 1266.—Authorizes the military services to accept the services of volunteers to work in military museums and in family support programs.

Section 1267.—Requires a report on proposed legislation for codification of certain provisions of law.

Section 1268.—Makes technical amendments to title 10, United States Code.

**SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 1984 MILITARY AUTHORIZATION BILL ACTED UPON
DURING SENATE FLOOR DEBATE AND CONFERENCE ACTION**

Amendment number and Senator	Subject	Vote	Conference action
1458, Byrd	Advanced Technology Bomber program.	Passed, voice vote, July 12, 1983.....	Adopted.
1459, Goldwater	AF R&D for training and simulation technology.	do	Do.
1460, Warner	Army's Tactical Embedded Computer Development Project.	do	Do.
1461, Tower (for Dole)	Full-scale production of any weapon system not successfully completing operational testing.	do	Rejected
1462, Tower	Project 82-D-109 (155-mm cannon).	Passed, 47-42, July 12, 1983	(¹).
1463, Johnston	CHAMPUS payment for certain liver transplants.	Passed, voice vote, July 12, 1983.....	Adopted, modified form.
1464, Goldwater	Award of campaign and service medals.	do	Adopted.
1465, Specter	U.S.-Soviet summit.....	Passed, 82-7, July 12, 1983	Do.
1466, Proxmire.....	Servicemen's Group Life Insurance..	Passed, voice vote, July 13, 1983.....	Rejected.
1467, Tower	ALCM offsets.....	do	Adopted.
1468, Pryor	Binary chemical munitions	Tabled, 50-49, July 13, 1983	
1470, Kennedy.....	B-1.....	Tabled, 68-30, July 13, 1983	
1472, Mitchell	Contracting out.....	Passed, voice vote, July 13, 1983. (Earlier motion to table failed, 44-53).	Adopted, modified form.
1473, Armstrong	Veterans' educational assistance (GI Bill).	Fell on a ruling of the Chair	
1474, Nunn	155-mm artillery shell.....	Passed, voice vote, July 13, 1983. (Earlier motion to table failed, 30-67).	Adopted.
1477, Nunn	Multiyear procurement of B-1/ conventional programs.	Tabled, 56-41, July 14, 1983	
1478, Pryor	Director of Operational Testing and Evaluation.	Passed, 91-5, July 14, 1983	Adopted, modified form.
1479, Lugar.....	Army fitness training program at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.	Passed, voice vote, July 14, 1983.....	Adopted.
1480, Quayle (for Tower)	Technical and conforming changes...	do	(¹).
1481, Helms	Commemoration of Mutual Defense Treaty between U.S. and Republic of Korea.	do	Rejected.
1482, Thurmond (for Denton and Heflin)	Land conveyance to the State of Alabama.	do	Adopted.
1483, Thurmond	Small business set-aside for architectural and engineering services.	do	Do.
1484, Humphrey	Report on problems of cost overruns and shortages of spare parts.	do	Adopted, modified form.
1485, Durenberger	Repeal link between draft registration and Federal student aid.	Tabled, 71-23, July 14, 1983	
1486, Stafford	Amendment to Durenberger No. 1485.	Tabled, 66-29, July 14, 1983	
1488, Levin	\$2.7 billion for various weapon systems and operations and maintenance.	Tabled, 60-34, July 14, 1983	
1489, Trible	Deleting Defense Production Act purchases.	Passed, voice vote, July 14, 1983.....	Adopted.

**SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 1984 MILITARY AUTHORIZATION BILL ACTED UPON
DURING SENATE FLOOR DEBATE AND CONFERENCE ACTION—Continued**

Amendment number and Senator	Subject	Vote	Conference action
1490, Cohen	Long-term lease and charter of aircraft and naval vessels.	Passed, 93-0, July 14, 1983	Adopted, modified form.
1491, Tower	Restart L-Reactor at Savannah River Plant.	Passed, voice vote, July 14, 1983	(¹).
1492, Glenn	Small, mobile ICBM	...do	Adopted.
1493, Stevens	Air Force acquisition of Export-Import Bank aircraft.	...do	Rejected.
1494, Moynihan	Terminating MX in favor of a small, single-warhead ICBM.	Withdrawn, July 15, 1983	
1498, Jepsen	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs.	Passed, 91-0, July 15, 1983	Adopted.
1499, Mattingly	Drug trafficking	...do	Rejected.
1500, Byrd	Bronze medal to the families of American personnel missing or unaccounted for in Southeast Asia.	Passed, 88-12, July 15, 1983	Adopted.
1501, Chafee	Use of polygraphs by the Department of Defense.	Passed, voice vote, July 15, 1983	Adopted, modified form.
1503, Tower	Deletion of funds for MX	Tabled, 84-4, July 16, 1983	
1504, Sarbanes	Delaying the requirement to include interest in a deposit relating to credit for military service for the purposes of Civil Service retirement.	Passed, voice vote, July 16, 1983	Do.
1505, Jackson (for Matsunaga/Inouye)	Prohibition of sale or disposal of Fort DeRussy, Hawaii.	...do	Adopted.
1506, Mathias	Technical inequities relating to certain Reserve officers.	...do	Do.
1502, Mathias	Sea-launched cruise missiles in the START negotiations.	Tabled, 47-40, July 16, 1983	
1509, Pressler	Operations and maintenance for Army and National Guard.	Tabled, 47-35, July 16, 1983	
1510, Bradley	Student educational assistance/draft registration compliance.	Tabled, 64-19, July 16, 1983	
1508, Melcher	Providing E-1's with less than 4 months service with the 4-percent pay raise.	Tabled, 63-14, July 16, 1983	
1515, Grassley	Study to reestimate the cost of the B-1B bomber.	Passed, voice vote, July 16, 1983	Do.
1518, Tsongas	Testing of antisatellite warheads	Passed, 91-0, July 18, 1983	Do.
1519, Metzenbaum	Competitive bid procedures for the lease of the CT-39 replacement aircraft.	Passed, voice vote, as modified, July 18, 1983.	Do.
1520, Stafford/Roth	Transfer of the Defense Dependents' education system to the Department of Education.	Passed, voice vote, as amended by 1523, Quayle, July 19, 1983.	Do.
1524, Walkop	Space-based laser research and development programs.	Tabled, 65-27, July 19, 1983	
1525, Tower	Senate endorsement of recommendations of the President's Commission on Strategic Forces.	Motion to table, as perfected by 1526, Warner, failed, 6-90, July 20, 1983. Amendment withdrawn, July 22, 1983.	
1531, Jackson/Gorton	Hydrant fueling system at Fairchild AFB, Washington.	Passed, voice vote, July 20, 1983. Vitiating by unanimous consent, July 22, 1983.	Do.
1534, Metzenbaum	Additional auditors for Defense Contract Audit Agency.	Passed, voice vote, July 20, 1983	Adopted, modified form.

**SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 1984 MILITARY AUTHORIZATION BILL ACTED UPON
DURING SENATE FLOOR DEBATE AND CONFERENCE ACTION—Continued**

Amendment number and Senator	Subject	Vote	Conference action
1527, Tower (for Chiles/Hawkins).	Land exchange between Secretary of the Navy and Broward County, Florida.	do	Adopted.
1532, Tower (for Humphrey)	Technical change to report requirement on Air Force basing changes.	do	Adopted, modified form.
1528, Abdnor	Impact aid authorization	Passed, voice vote, as modified by 2072, Huddleston, July 20, 1983.	Do.
1539, Denton	Antiballistic missile defense system, research.	Passed, voice vote, as modified by 2076, Metzenbaum, July 21, 1983.	Adopted.
2061, Moynihan	Denial of Federal educational assistance to students who have failed to register with Selective Service.	Passed, 56-40, July 21, 1983. (Earlier motion to table failed, 46-48).	Do.
2062, Helms	Peace through strength	Withdrawn, July 21, 1983	
2082, Levin	Regulations relating to increases in prices for spare parts and replacement equipment.	Passed, voice vote, July 21, 1983	Adopted, modified form.
2083, Tower (for Quayle)	Technical corrections to the reports required on the implementation and results of the test programs to authorize a price differential to relieve economic dislocations.	do	Rejected.
2084, Cohen/Nunn	Providing routine port services to naval vessels of an allied country.	do	Adopted, modified form.
2086, Melcher	4 percent COLA increase for E-1's.	Tabled, 56-26, July 25, 1983	
2087, Hart/Hatfield	Prohibiting funds for production, procurement, or deployment of the MX missile.	Rejected, 41-58, July 26, 1983	
2089, Moynihan	Prohibiting funds for use in deploying the MX missile and favoring development of a small, single-warhead, mobile ICBM.	Rejected, 42-57, July 26, 1983	
2091, Levin	Single warhead missiles for both U.S. and U.S.S.R.	Passed, 92-6, July 26, 1983	Adopted in report language.

¹ Amendment was not an item for action during the conference on the defense authorization bill.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS ON S. 675, THE FISCAL
YEAR 1984 DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL**

The committee recommendations on the funding and manpower portions of the bill are presented in the following table:

SUMMARY OF FUNDS AND MANPOWER AUTHORIZED IN COMMITTEE BILL

[Dollar amounts in millions; totals may not add due to rounding]

	Fiscal year—		Change from request	Committee recommendations
	1983 program	1984 request		
Procurement	\$80,303	\$94,088	—\$6,600	\$87,488
Research, development, test, and evaluation	22,808	29,625	—2,812	26,814
Operation and maintenance	66,259	74,002	—2,412	71,590
Civil defense	148	254	—92	162

SUMMARY OF FUNDS AND MANPOWER AUTHORIZED IN COMMITTEE BILL—Continued

(Dollar amounts in millions; totals may not add due to rounding)

	Fiscal year—		Change from request	Committee recommendations
	1983 program	1984 request		
Military construction	7,167	8,548	— 1,198	7,349
DOE weapons programs	5,700	6,756	— 199	6,557
Total	182,385	213,272	¹ — 13,313	¹ 199,959
Manpower (in thousands):				
Active	2,165	2,165	— 22	2,143
Selected Reserve	989	1,026	+ 9	1,035
Civilian	1,056	1,072	— 18	1,054
Total	4,172	4,263	— 31	4,232

¹ Does not reflect classified reduction of \$100 million. For explanation, see sec. 1025 of general provisions.

HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMITTEE ACTION

Major Funding Changes

The committee recommended a total of \$199.859 billion to be authorized for procurement, research and development, operation and maintenance, civil defense, military construction, and Department of Energy weapons programs for fiscal year 1984. The amount recommended is a decrease of \$13.413 billion from the request, as shown in the following table:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Fiscal year—		Change from request	Committee recommendation
	1983 program	1984 request		
TITLE I				
Procurement:				
Army:				
Aircraft	2,487,072	3,472,100	— 241,200	3,230,900
Missiles	2,266,600	3,088,500	— 281,600	2,806,900
Weapons and tracked combat vehicles	4,698,546	4,934,416	— 403,400	4,531,016
Ammunition	2,116,394	2,334,189	— 189,600	2,144,589
Other procurement	4,108,304	5,362,870	— 604,700	4,758,170
Army Reserve equipment	15,000			
Army National Guard equipment	50,000		+ 100,000	100,000
Total, Army procurement	15,741,916	19,192,075	— 1,620,500	17,571,575
Navy:				
Aircraft	10,268,327	11,127,300	— 669,900	10,457,400
Weapons	3,435,100	4,028,600	— 259,200	3,769,400
Shipbuilding and conversion	16,248,100	12,698,800	— 1,307,200	11,391,600
Other procurement	3,653,275	5,001,838	— 626,500	4,375,338
Navy Reserve equipment	15,000			
Marine Corps	1,977,383	1,852,049	— 43,900	1,808,149
Marine Corps Reserve equipment	15,000			
Total, Navy procurement	35,612,185	34,708,587	— 2,906,700	31,801,887
Air Force:				
Aircraft	17,595,300	22,707,190	— 1,420,500	21,286,690
Missiles	4,958,700	8,570,834	— 38,500	8,532,334

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Change from request	Committee recommendation
	1983 program	1984 request		
Other procurement	5,540,940	7,626,302	— 475,400	7,150,902
Air Force Reserve equipment	15,000			
Air National Guard equipment	15,000		+ 25,000	25,000
Total, Air Force procurement	28,124,940	38,904,326	— 1,909,400	36,994,926
Defense agencies	823,545	1,082,791	— 113,700	969,091
Defense Production Act purchases	0	200,000	— 50,000	150,000
Total, procurement	80,302,586	94,087,779	— 6,600,300	87,487,479
Research, development, test, and evaluation: ¹				
Army	3,884,783	4,793,674	— 600,310	4,193,364
Navy (including Marine Corps)	6,089,047	8,182,419	— 529,777	7,652,642
Air Force	10,625,561	13,652,273	— 1,153,157	12,499,116
Defense agencies	2,153,973	2,940,100	— 154,163	2,785,937
Director, test and evaluation	55,000	56,800	— 1,000	55,800
Total, research, development, test, and evaluation	22,808,364	29,625,266	— 2,811,607	26,813,659
Operation and maintenance:				
Army	15,666,339	17,867,800	— 406,900	17,460,900
Navy	21,055,557	23,225,600	— 687,500	538,100
Marine Corps	1,460,947	1,575,900	— 23,800	1,552,100
Air Force	16,901,103	18,999,100	— 982,100	18,017,000
Defense agencies	5,851,800	6,871,900	— 155,300	6,716,600
Army Reserve	705,081	662,800	— 8,800	654,000
Navy Reserve	637,475	693,000	— 17,700	675,300
Marine Corps Reserve	51,112	53,629	— 1,200	52,429
Air Force Reserve	765,048	815,000	— 29,300	785,700
Army National Guard	1,191,174	1,135,000	— 8,600	1,126,400
Air National Guard	1,822,107	1,824,700	— 15,800	1,808,900
National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice	887	899		899
Claims, defense	147,500	222,900	— 50,000	172,900
Court of Military Appeals	3,258	3,372		3,372
Summer Olympics	0	50,000	— 25,000	25,000
Total, operation and maintenance	66,259,388	74,001,600	— 2,412,000	71,589,600
Federal Emergency Management Agency civil defense program	147,849	253,517	— 92,020	161,497
Total, title I	169,518,187	197,968,162	* — 11,215,927	* 186,052,235
TITLE II				
Military construction and family housing:				
Army	1,934,940	2,615,879	— 189,706	2,426,173
Navy	1,816,550	1,929,577	— 188,094	1,741,483
Air Force	2,448,585	3,179,086	— 750,178	2,428,908
Defense agencies	356,083	418,144	— 76,308	341,836
NATO infrastructure	325,000	150,000		150,000
Guard and Reserve	285,458	254,900	+ 6,010	260,910
Total, title II	7,166,616	8,547,586	— 1,198,276	7,349,310
TITLE III				
Department of Energy national security programs:				
Naval reactors	417,910	590,000	— 121,000	469,000
Weapons activities	3,325,541	3,907,625	— 108,400	3,799,225
Verification and control technology	53,900	61,650	+ 5,400	67,050
Materials production	1,308,060	1,453,300	+ 27,000	1,480,300
Defense nuclear waste	518,729	662,330	— 2,000	660,330
Security and safeguards	47,360	52,000		52,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Change from request	Committee recommendation
	1983 program	1984 request		
Security investigations	28,500	29,500		29,500
Total, title III	5,700,000	6,756,405	- 199,000	6,557,405
Grand total	182,384,803	213,272,153	- 13,313,203	199,958,950

¹ Includes authorization for special foreign currency program in amounts as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1983	Fiscal year 1984
Army	0	1,474
Navy	3,016	1,376
Defense agencies	784	200
Total	3,800	3,050

Note.—Numbers shown in parentheses on charts throughout the report indicate either components of a large account total or an amount that has been adjusted to reach the fiscal year 1984 authorization request. For example, in cases where there are prior year authorizations, the total program cost and the prior year authorization are both shown in parentheses; the difference between these two numbers is the authorization request for fiscal year 1984. Generally, numbers shown in parentheses should be disregarded in calculating totals, since they are already accounted for in a different amount in the chart.

² Does not reflect classified reduction of \$100 million. For explanation, see section 1025.

MAJOR MANPOWER CHANGES

The table below shows changes from the requested strengths for each active, Reserve, and civilian component recommended by the committee:

ACTIVE DUTY MANPOWER, FISCAL YEAR 1984

[End strength in thousands]

	Fiscal year 1984 request	Recommendation	Change from request
Army	782.6	780.459	- 2.141
Navy	572.2	565.782	- 6.418
Marine Corps	197.3	196.872	- .428
Air Force	612.6	599.561	- 13.039
Total	2,164.7	2,142.674	- 22.026

SELECTED RESERVE PERSONNEL, FISCAL YEAR 1984

[Average strength in thousands]

	Fiscal year 1984 request	Recommendation	Change from request
Army National Guard	418.4	424.4	+ 6.0
Army Reserve	270.7	273.7	+ 3.0
Naval Reserve	112.6	112.6	0
Marine Corps Reserve	40.3	40.3	0
Air National Guard	103.3	103.4	0
Air Force Reserve	68.6	68.6	0
Coast Guard Reserve	12.0	12.0	0
Total	1,026.0	1,035.0	+ 9.0

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, FISCAL YEAR 1984

(End strength in thousands)

	Fiscal year 1984 request	Recommendation	Change from request
Army	400.0		
Navy/Marine Corps	334.3		
Air Force	249.7		
Defense agencies	88.2		
Total	1,072.2	1,054.155	-18.045

MAJOR CHANGES BY COMMITTEE TO FISCAL YEAR 1984 REQUEST

Senate Report 98-174 accompanying the authorization bill discusses in detail the various changes recommended by the committee on all aspects of the bill. The following is a list of the more significant changes recommended by the committee.

PROCUREMENT CHANGES

Reduction of \$105.0 million for the procurement of 16 AH-64 Apache attack helicopters.

Approval of \$360.5 million for the modification of CH-47D helicopters on a multi-year contract.

Denied authority to equip Naval Air Reserve units with FA-18 aircraft in fiscal year 1984.

Delete \$111.4 million requested for the procurement of A-6E aircraft and recommended suspension of the production line.

Addition of \$53.1 million for the procurement of two additional EA-6B Prowler electronic jamming aircraft.

Reduction of \$95.0 million for the procurement of five AV-8B Harrier attack aircraft.

Reduction of \$94.1 million for the procurement of three F-14 Tomcat fighter aircraft.

Deletion of \$40.6 million for the procurement of 38 T-34C Mentor aircraft.

Reduction of \$206.2 million for the procurement of 12 F-15 Eagle fighter aircraft.

Addition of \$378.4 million for the procurement of 24 F-16 Falcon fighter aircraft.

Reduction of the Army's request for M-1 Abrams tanks from 720 to 660.

Approval of the budget request for 600 M2/3 Bradley Fighting Vehicles.

Approval of the procurement of 130 Sergeant York Division Air Defense Guns as requested by the Army.

Reduction of \$233 million for procurement of the Patriot Air Defense system at fiscal year 1983 production levels.

Addition of \$36 million for the Product Improved Vulcan Air Defense Gun and the 155 millimeter howitzer with direction that these increases go to the Army National Guard.

Approval of \$132.4 billion for 176 Light Armored Vehicles for the Army.

Approval of \$78.5 million for 113 Light Armored Vehicles for the Marine Corps.

Approval of \$334.0 million for eight KC-10A aircraft and \$425.0 million in advance procurement.

Approval of \$1,076.3 million for four C-5B aircraft and \$222.2 million in advance procurement.

Approval of \$1,706.4 million for construction of three SSN-688 class attack submarines and \$336 million in advance procurement for additional submarines.

Approval of \$57.7 million in advance procurement for reactivation of a third battleship.

Approval of \$3,431.4 million for construction of three CG-47 class guided missile cruisers and \$3.6 million in advance procurement.

Approval of \$79 million in advance procurement for construction of one DDG-51 class guided missile destroyer.

Approval of \$336.9 million for construction of one LSD-41 class amphibious dock landing ship, and \$80 million in advance procurement.

Approval of \$1,379.7 million for construction of one LHD-1 class amphibious assault ship.

Approval of \$301 million for construction of three MCM-1 class mine countermeasures ships, a reduction of \$80 million and one ship from the request.

Approval of \$365.4 million for construction of two TAO-187 class fleet oilers, a reduction of \$159.2 million and one ship from the request.

Approval of \$246.5 million for conversion of four TAKR (SL-7) fast logistics ships.

Approval of \$260 million for procurement of one TAH hospital ship.

Reduction of \$375.6 million for escalation on prior year shipbuilding and conversion contracts.

Reduction of \$107.3 million for cost growth attributed to opening a second source of production for CG-47 class guided missile cruisers.

Reduction of a total of \$92.1 million associated with multiyear procurement of LSD-41 class amphibious dock landing ships.

Approval of authorization to construct up to two additional FFG-7 class guided missile frigates with upgraded Mark 92 fire control systems if the Navy has sufficient savings available from fiscal year 1983.

Approval of \$483.9 million for procurement of 24 SH-60B LAMPS Mark III ASW helicopters, an addition of \$37 million and three helicopters to the request.

Approval of \$44.7 million for procurement of 6 SH-2F LAMPS Mark I ASW helicopters a reduction of \$71.7 million and six helicopters from the request.

Approval of \$124.6 million for procurement of 144 Mark 48 torpedoes.

Approval of \$218.1 million for procurement of 1200 Mark 46 torpedoes.

Approval of \$595.7 million for procurement of 1190 Standard missiles.

Addition of \$5 million for procurement of Penguin anti-ship missiles.

Reduction of \$49.17 million for multi-year procurement of AN/SSQ-62 sonobuoys.

Reduction of \$78.9 million for the Navy Computer Acquisition Program.

Requirement for a competitive award for production of the Navy 5-inch semi-active laser-guided projectile.

Reduction of \$144.3 million for a Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) Enhancement program.

Reduction of \$107.8 million for procurement of Air Force airlift replenishment spares.

Reduction of \$332.0 million for procurement of the MX missile system consistent with Scowcroft Commission's recommendations.

Reduction of \$73.1 million due to repricing and a reduction of \$197.4 million in cost-growth excess to the FY 1984 requirement.

Reduction of \$51.0 million resulting from a net reduction of 36 sea-launched cruise missiles (SLCM's) and a reduction of \$72.9 million in SLCM and associated ground-launched cruise missile production capital amortization.

Addition of \$355.0 million for procurement of 240 ALCM-B missiles.

Reduction of \$325.8 million for KC-135R reengining; denial of multi-year procurement authority and reduction of kits procured from 31 to 27.

Addition of \$77.8 million for procurement to purchase 32 JT-3D engine kits.

Reduction of \$135.0 million in funding associated with internal cruise missile carriage on B-52H aircraft.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CHANGES

Reduction of \$16.4 million to evaluate STOL performance of an A-6E Intruder.

Reduction of \$19.5 million to continue development of the Medium-Range Air-to-Surface missile (MRASM).

Reduction of \$30.0 million to develop a new search and rescue helicopter for the Air Force (HH-60D).

Reduction of \$31.0 million for the development of a millimeter wave sensor fused submunition (WAAM (WASP)).

Reduction of \$8.0 million for the development of the Air Force's Stand-Off Attack Weapon.

Reduction of \$16.243 million for Standard Missile improvements.

Addition of \$37 million for upgrade of the Mark 92 Fire Control System on FFG-7 class frigates.

Reduction of \$9.847 million for development of the Navy's Integrated Tactical Surveillance System (ITSS).

Deletion of \$39.023 million for development of the Navy's Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS).

Reduction of \$20.050 million for the Navy's Test and Evaluation program.

Reduction of \$15.0 million for the Navy's Mine and Mine Support program.

Addition of \$4 million for the Navy's Advanced Mine Development program.

Reduction of \$13.821 million for the CG-47 Product Improvement program.

Addition of \$1 million to study Navy options to improve naval gunfire support capability and also \$500,000 to study a new naval gunfire ship.

Reduction of \$13 million for development of the C-17 aircraft.

Reduction of \$147.135 million in the BMD Systems Technology Program.

Reduction of \$740.4 million from the request for R&D on the MX missile system consistent with the Scowcroft Commission's recommendations.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CHANGES

Requirement that the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of the Treasury promulgate guidelines for charter-versus-buy and lease-versus-buy decision by departments and agencies.

Recommendation that the capital-hire portion of lease costs for Air Force CT-39 replacement aircraft be included as a separate line item in the Air Force procurement account.

Addition of \$69.9 million for O&M associated with the installation of 32 JT-3D engine kits on Air Guard and Air Force Reserve KC-135 aircraft.

MANPOWER CHANGES

Reduction of 22,026 active duty personnel from the total requested end strength of 2,164,700.

Approval of a 4% cost-of-living increase for all military personnel, except E-5s and E-6s who would receive 6 and 5 percent, respectively, and E-1s with less than 4 months of active duty whose pay would not be increased.

Approval of new link between changes in military pay and changes in the Employment Cost Index.

Approval of requested increases in Selected Reserve average strengths, except Army National Guard and Reserve which were further increased by 6,000 and 3,000 personnel, respectively.

Approval of only one half of the requested growth in full-time Reserve manning levels.

Extension of the military service obligation from 6 years to at least 6 years but not more than 8 years.

Approval of enlistment and reenlistment bonuses for service in the Individual Ready Reserve.

Reduction of 18,045 civilian personnel from the total requested end strength of 1,072,200.

Approval of exemption of industrially-funded civilians from civilian personnel ceilings in fiscal years 1983 and 1984.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

House Reports: No. 98-107 (Committee on Armed Services) and No. 98-351 (Committee of Conference).

Senate Reports: No. 98-174 (Committee on Armed Services) and No. 98-213 (Committee of Conference).

Congressional Record, Vol. 129 (1983):

May 18, 26; June 14-16; July 20, 21, and 26, considered and passed House.

July 11-16, 18-22, 25-26, considered and passed Senate.

Sept. 13, Senate agreed to conference report.

Sept. 15, House agreed to conference report.

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1985 for the Armed Forces for procurement, for research, development, test, and evaluation, and for operations and maintenance, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces and for civilian employees of the Department of Defense, to authorize appropriations for such fiscal year for civil defense, to authorize certain construction at military installations for such fiscal year, to authorize appropriations for the Department of Energy for national security programs for such fiscal year, and for other purposes

(Public Law 98-525, 98th Congress, S. 2723, October 19, 1984)

Summary of Conference Action

The conferees agreed to authorizations for Department of Defense procurement, research, development, test, and evaluation, and operation and maintenance, and for civil defense that total \$211.7 billion. This figure is \$12.8 billion below the President's budget request, \$1.8 billion below the recommendations in the Senate amendment and \$4.6 billion above the comparable figures in the House bill.

The conferees agreed to authorizations for Department of Energy National Security programs that total \$7.4 billion, a figure consistent with fiscal year 1985 appropriations for those programs as contained in the Energy and Water Appropriations Act, 1985 (Public Law 98-360). This figure is \$0.4 billion below the President's budget request, \$0.1 billion below the comparable figure in a House reported authorization bill (H.R. 5395), and \$28 million above the Senate amendment.

The conference agreement made a reduction of \$13.2 billion in those portions of the national defense budget (function 050) authorized by dollar amounts in the bill. The conferees believed that this reduction was consistent with the agreement reached between the Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate for a total defense authorization level of \$297 billion in light of the additional reductions that have been or will be made in items under the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee, such as reductions in personnel matters which are not authorized by dollar amounts in the bill.

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

Amounts requested and authorization enacted for procurement for the various services for fiscal year 1985 are shown in the following table:

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Description	Fiscal year 1985 request	Authorization	Change from request
Army:			
Aircraft.....	4,008.3	3,852.2	-156.1
Missiles.....	3,442.4	3,260.0	-182.4
Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles.....	5,092.7	4,838.6	-254.1
Ammunition.....	2,494.0	2,338.9	-155.1
Other Procurement.....	6,022.4	5,457.7	-564.7
Army National Guard.....	0.0	50.0	+50.0
Total, Army.....	21,059.8	19,797.4	-1,262.4
Navy:			
Aircraft.....	11,474.2	11,053.2	-421.0
Weapons Procurement.....	4,650.9	4,444.8	-206.1
Shipbuilding and Conversion.....	13,141.9	12,153.4	-988.5
Other Procurement.....	5,953.9	5,266.3	-687.6
Procurement, Marine Corps.....	1,978.6	1,890.7	-87.9
Navy Reserve.....	0.0	20.0	+20.0
Marine Corps Reserve.....	0.0	20.0	+20.0
Total, Navy.....	37,199.5	34,848.4	-2,351.1
Air Force:			
Aircraft.....	28,676.5	26,101.7	-2,574.8
Missiles.....	9,820.6	8,605.3	-1,215.3
Other Procurement.....	9,561.5	8,724.0	-837.5
Air National Guard.....	0.0	20.0	+20.0
Total, Air Force.....	48,058.6	43,451.0	-4,607.6
DOD NATO cooperative programs.....	0.0	250.0	+250.0
Defense agencies.....	1,243.5	1,180.2	-63.3
Total procurement.....	107,561.4	99,527.0	-8,034.4

Included in this title are the following statutory provisions:
Section 101.—Authorization of Appropriations, Army:

(1) multiyear contracts may be entered into for the purchase of UH-60A aircraft, EH-60A aircraft, M-1 tanks or subsystems, TOW missiles, 5-ton trucks, Bushmaster vehicle rapid-fire weapon systems, and shop equipment contact maintenance vehicles, and for the execution of the CH-47D aircraft modernization program.

(2) no funds may be used for the purpose of entering into a contract for the production and assembly of the Division Air Defense System until 30 days after a report to the Congress on the results of the initial production testing of the system.

(3) not later than February 1, 1985, a contractor shall be selected for the supply of 120-millimeter mortars from among companies that are existing production sources for such mortars.

(4) no funds may be used for the construction in foreign shipyards of logistics support vessels.

Section 102.—Authorization of Appropriations, Navy and Marine Corps:

(1) multiyear contracts may be entered into for the purchase of CH-53E aircraft and AN/SSQ-36 sonobuoys.

(2) no funds may be used for the DDG-51 guided missile destroyer program until certification that the lead ship in that program is capable of being equipped with a RACER system without rearrangement of ship spaces and equipment or other major modification to the ship.

(3) an alternative source may be established and maintained for the procurement of a common aircraft ejection seat for the F/A-18 aircraft, the T-45 aircraft, the F-14D aircraft, and the A-6E upgrade aircraft.

Section 103.—Authorization of Appropriations, Air Force:

(1) a multiyear contract may be entered into for the purchase of F-16 aircraft.

Section 105.—Of the amounts authorized for certain NATO cooperative programs, no funds may be obligated,

(1) until the Secretary of Defense submits to certain congressional committees a copy of each government-to-government agreement relating to that program; or

(2) for acquisitions in connection with a NATO cooperative program in which the financial obligations of the United States exceed the collective financial obligations of European countries in connection with such program.

Section 106.—Extends the authority provided the Secretary of Defense in connection with the NATO Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) program.

Section 107.—Concerns the limitation on waivers of cost-recovery requirements under the Arms Export Control Act.

Section 108.—Provides for the waiver of a limitation on the Foreign Military Sales Program.

Section 109.—Repeals the prohibition on the use of funds for the sale of AN/SQR-19 towed array sonar to any foreign country.

Section 110.—Establishes policy concerning acquisition of additional MX missiles.

Section 111.—Prohibits funding for binary chemical munitions.

Section 112.—Prohibits sole source procurement for the B-1B strategic weapons loader.

Section 113.—Establishes conditions for foreign military sales for Air National Guard OA-37 aircraft.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Amounts requested and authorization enacted for research, development, test, and evaluation for fiscal year 1985 are shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Request	Authorization
Army ¹	4,987,860	4,546,675
Navy ²	9,833,576	9,408,596
Air Force	14,401,955	13,547,311
Defense Agencies ³	4,770,296	4,577,681
Total, RDT&E	33,993,687	32,080,263

¹ Includes 760 for special foreign currency.

² Includes 7,500 for special foreign currency.

³ Includes 390 for special foreign currency.

Included in this title are the following statutory provisions:

Section 202.—Of the amount authorized for the Army, \$1,300,000 is available only for:

- (1) the purchase of new methanol cars;
- (2) establishing the reliability and durability of such vehicles in laboratory and fleet tests;
- (3) testing a percentage of the methanol fleet in cold weather environments; and
- (4) resolving related support functions for the safe and efficient storage, distribution, and the use of neat methanol fuel for such vehicles.

Also provides for proceeding with the competitive development of a Joint Tactical Missile System. Contains reporting requirements.

Section 203.—Of the amount authorized for the Navy,

(1) \$45,000,000 is available only for continued development of the Rankine-Cycle Energy Recovery (RACER) system to ensure compatibility of the RACER system with all ships of the DDG-51 class, including the lead ship;

(2) \$25,016,000 is available only for the development of a derivative of the Navy SH-60 helicopter for the aircraft carrier inner-zone anti-submarine warfare helicopter mission;

(3) \$37,795,000 is available only for the Mark 92 fire control system;

(4) \$30,000,000 is available only for advanced submarine technology initiatives to enhance the effectiveness of the Navy new design attack submarine designated SSN-X and subsequent submarines;

(5) \$42,422,000 is available only for continued development of the low cost anti-radiation guidance and control system for the High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missile (HARM) and other delivery vehicles;

(6) \$6,000,000 is available only for the development of the rotary engine for Army, Navy, and Marine Corps applications;

(7) \$26,603,000 is available only for the development of the Vertical Launch Anti-Submarine Rocket system;

(8) \$2,500,000 is available only for the development of the Submarine Laser Communication System; and

(9) not more than \$100,000,000 is available for research and development of the new design submarine and its associated programs until the Secretary of the Navy certifies that the new submarine will be capable under operational conditions of engaging the known Soviet submarine threat.

Section 204.—Of the amount authorized for the Air Force,

(1) \$129,285,000 is available only for development of the C-17 cargo transport aircraft;

(2) \$2,000,000 is available only to complete test and evaluation of the C-5 cargo transport aircraft; and

(3) \$4,000,000 is available only for continued development of the low cost anti-radiation guidance and control system for the High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missile (HARM) and other delivery vehicles.

Section 205.—Establishes policy governing the test of anti-satellite warheads.

Section 206.—Of the amount authorized for the Defense agencies,

(1) \$35,000,000 is available only for the Strategic Laser Communication Technology program; and

(2) \$10,000,000 is available only for the application of free electron laser technology for medical research.

Section 207.—Provides that not more than \$20 million of the funds appropriated for the activities of the Director of Test and Evaluation may be spent until certain conditions are met.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Amounts requested and authorization enacted for operation and maintenance for fiscal year 1985 are shown in the following table:

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

Item	Fiscal year 1985 request	Authorization	Change from request
Operation and Maintenance			
Army	19,486.5	18,626.6	(859.9)
Navy	26,248.4	25,449.9	(798.5)
Marine Corps.....	1,683.1	1,648.2	(34.9)
Air Force	20,234.5	19,528.9	(705.6)
Defense agencies	7,338.4	7,127.8	(210.6)
Army Reserve.....	715.5	724.9	9.4
Navy Reserve.....	829.5	833.7	4.2
Marine Corps Reserve	58.6	58.6	0.0
Air Force Reserve.....	883.5	872.7	(10.8)
Army National Guard.....	1,404.6	1,437.7	33.1
Air Force National Guard.....	1,862.1	1,814.2	(47.9)
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.....	0.9	0.9	0.0
Claims, Defense.....	177.9	157.9	(20.0)
Court of Military Appeals.....	3.5	3.4	(0.1)
Total, O&M.....	80,927.0	78,285.4	(2,641.6)

Included in this title are the following statutory provisions:

Section 302.—Provides for a general authorization of appropriations for pay raises, fuel costs, and inflation adjustments.

Section 304.—Authorizes contingency funds for the unified and specified commands.

Section 305.—Permits the sale of articles manufactured by certain arsenals for use in developing products to be sold to agencies of the United States or foreign countries. Also, provides for an asset capitalization program.

Section 306.—Establishes administrative transition provision for Navy stock fund management change.

Section 307.—Provides for limitations on contracting out core logistics functions.

Section 308.—Provides that not more than \$1,302,599,000 can be used by the Department of Defense in fiscal year 1985 for consulting and related services.

Section 309.—Restricts the reduction in ports of origin for certain cargo carried on vessels of the Military Sealift Command.

Section 310.—Provides that it is the sense of the Congress that the United States should not introduce U.S. Armed Forces into Central America for combat. Also provides that in the event present circumstances change which the President believes require the introduction of U.S. Armed Forces into Central America, the President should consult with Congress prior to introduction and such introduction must comply with the War Powers Resolution.

TITLE IV—PERSONNEL

Part A—Active Forces

End strengths requested and authorization enacted for active duty personnel of each component of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 1985 are shown in the following table:

Active Forces	Administration request	Authorization
Army	780,800	780,800
Navy	575,300	571,300
Marine Corps	199,500	198,300
Air Force	610,200	602,070
Total	2,165,800	2,152,470

Included in Part A of this title is the following statutory provision:

Section 402.—Extends current statutes affecting quality control on enlistments into the Army for fiscal year 1985.

Part B—Reserve Forces

Average strengths requested and authorization enacted for the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 1985 are shown in the following table:

Reserve Forces	Administration request	Authorization
Army National Guard	440,100	435,117
Army Reserve	288,400	284,073
Naval Reserve	124,200	124,100
Marine Corps Reserve	44,300	44,300
Air National Guard	106,200	105,438
Air Force Reserve	72,900	72,900
Coast Guard Reserve	12,500	12,500
Total	1,088,600	1,078,428

Within the average strengths listed above, the Reserve components are also authorized, as of September 30, 1985, the following number of Reservists serving on full-time active duty for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the Reserve components:

	Full-time support	Administration request	Authorization
Army National Guard.....		26,583	20,583
Army Reserve.....		15,027	10,700
Naval Reserve.....		15,410	15,210
Marine Corps Reserve.....		1,129	1,129
Air National Guard.....		7,224	7,024
Air Force Reserve.....		623	623
Total.....		65,996	55,269

Included in Part B of this title are the following statutory provisions:

Section 413.—Permits an increase in the number of certain personnel authorized to be on active duty in support of the Reserve components.

Section 414.—Clarifies the status of certain members of the National Guard performing full-time duty.

Part C—Military Training Student Loads

For fiscal year 1985, the components of the Armed Forces are authorized average military training student loads as follows:

- (1) The Army, 76,920.
- (2) The Navy, 69,116.
- (3) The Marine Corps, 21,186.
- (4) The Air Force, 46,592.
- (5) The Army National Guard of the United States, 18,338.
- (6) The Army Reserve, 15,994.
- (7) The Naval Reserve, 3,389.
- (8) The Marine Corps Reserve, 3,941.
- (9) The Air National Guard of the United States, 2,990.
- (10) The Air Force Reserve, 2,099.

Included in Part C of this title is the following statutory provision:

Section 422.—Extends the reduction in the number of students required to be in a unit of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps for the unit to be maintained.

TITLE V—DEFENSE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Part A—Civilian Personnel

Section 501.—Waives the requirement for a civilian personnel end strength authorization and prohibits the management of Department of Defense civilian personnel by end strength constraints for fiscal year 1985. Requires report on the results of this change.

Section 502.—Provides that civilian personnel employed at industrially-funded activities in excess of the levels employed in the activities on September 30, 1982, would not be counted against the fiscal year 1984 ceiling.

Part B—Officer Personnel

Section 511.—Provides for a temporary increase in the number of general and flag officers authorized to be on active duty.

Section 512.—Authorizes the Secretary of the Army in certain cases to waive the requirement that a reserve officer be in an active status for at least one year before being considered for promotion.

Section 513.—Authorizes the Army to retain in an active status up to 10 officers in the reserve grade of brigadier general until they reach age 60.

Section 514.—Extends the authority for the temporary promotion of certain Navy lieutenants.

Section 515.—Repeals the four-year limitation on assignments of individual officers to the headquarters branches of the Army and the Air Force.

Part C—Amendments to Provisions of Law Enacted by the Defense Personnel Management Act

Section 521.—Provides for the retention in grade of officers appointed in the Reserves upon separating from active duty.

Section 522.—Raises the statutory ceilings on regular officers of the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps.

Section 523.—Clarifies the law concerning the ability of general and flag officers to serve in temporary grades during changes in status.

Section 524.—Permits means other than boards of officers for deciding whether officers should show cause for retention on active duty.

Section 525.—Authorizes the removal from further consideration for promotion of officers who twice fail of selection for promotion to major or lieutenant commander.

Section 526.—Authorizes the service Secretaries to set the effective dates of promotion for officers whose promotions were delayed administratively.

Section 527.—Authorizes special selection boards for warrant officers.

Section 528.—Permits the discharge of reserve second lieutenants and ensigns found not qualified for promotion.

Section 529.—Permits longer tenure and promotion above the grade of O-5 for Navy limited duty officers.

Section 530.—Permits the permanent appointment of limited duty officers without loss of grade.

Section 531.—Authorizes the service Secretaries to determine the amount of severance pay in certain cases.

Section 532.—Allows consideration of certain recalled retired officers for promotion.

Section 533.—Provides for seven technical changes to the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act.

Part D—Officer Training Programs

Section 541.—Clarifies the authority to order certain cadets and midshipmen to active duty.

Section 542.—Provides for the extension of the military service obligation of service academy and ROTC cadets and midshipmen.

Section 543.—Extends eligibility for advanced training in the senior ROTC program.

Part E—Miscellaneous

Section 551.—Requires the Air Force to establish female accession goals of 19 percent for fiscal year 1987 and 22 percent for fiscal year 1988.

Section 552.—Provides for initiatives to increase the effectiveness of the Reserve components.

Section 553.—Establishes the precedence of the award of the Purple Heart.

Section 554.—Requires a study of military regulations with regard to religious practices.

TITLE VI—COMPENSATION AND OTHER PERSONNEL BENEFITS

Part A—Basic Pay and Allowances

The Congress authorized an increase by 4 percent, effective January 1, 1985, in basic pay for all military personnel except those in pay grade E-1 with less than 4 months of active duty. Basic allowance for subsistence would also increase by 4 percent. The basic allowance for quarters would be adjusted in conjunction with a revision of the variable housing allowance.

Included in this title are the following statutory provisions:

Section 603.—Extends for one year the authority to pay basic allowance for quarters and variable housing allowance to naval personnel deprived of shipboard quarters.

Section 604.—Clarifies the authority of the service Secretaries to deny a service member the option of living in off-base quarters when it is determined that a training mission would be adversely affected.

Section 605.—Provides for a cash allowance for enlisted members of the Reserve components who are unable to obtain rations-in-kind for their meals during inactive duty training.

Section 606.—Allows the service Secretaries to require forfeiture of a service members accrued leave when that member is discharged before completing six months on active duty for failure to serve satisfactorily.

Section 607.—Terminates the authority to count time spent in the delayed enlistment pool in determining years of service for purposes of computing basic pay.

Part B—Travel and Transportation

Section 611.—Authorizes commercial transportation at government expense for dependents who accompany service members on their tours of duty in Alaska and Hawaii and who require medical care not locally available.

Section 612.—Expands the present authority to provide transportation incident to emergency leave to include transportation for military members and their dependents from the continental United States to their residences in possessions of the United States.

Section 613.—Provides for travel pay for certain Reserve component instructors.

Section 614.—Authorizes the use of Government vehicles for transportation between residence and place of work for senior defense officials.

Part C—Special and Incentive Pays

Section 621.—Extends the authority to pay enlistment and reenlistment bonuses for active forces.

Section 622.—Extend the authority to pay aviation officer continuation pay.

Section 623.—Provides for special pay for sea duty and special skills for enlisted members.

Section 624.—Provides for the elimination of certain categories of incentive pay for hazardous duty.

Part D—Health Care Matters

Section 631.—Authorizes medical and dental care for members of the Reserve components who contract diseases or become ill during their inactive duty training.

Section 632.—Provides for enhanced benefits coverage under CHAMPUS.

Section 633.—Authorizes dental care for dependents of active duty personnel in military facilities world-wide on a space available basis.

Section 634.—Requires a study of the use by CHAMPUS of Medicare's prospective payment system.

Part E—Benefits for Survivors and Former Spouses

Section 641.—Provides for the elimination of certain social security offsets from the Survivor Benefit Plan.

Section 642.—Authorizes the service Secretaries to initiate payments under survivor annuity programs when the participant is missing.

Section 643.—Clarifies the authority to enforce certain court orders in connection with the payment of retired or retainer pay to former spouses.

Section 644.—Clarifies the authority to elect former spouses as beneficiaries under the Survivor Benefit Plan.

Section 645.—Provides for miscellaneous rights and benefits for former spouses.

Part F—Miscellaneous

Section 651.—Authorizes the service Secretaries to provide space available legal assistance to active duty military personnel, military dependents, and retirees.

Section 652.—Limits the transportation of privately-owned vehicles through Guam.

Section 653.—Expresses the sense of the Congress that the Administration seek agreement with Japan to allow American service personnel to bring their personal vehicles into Japan without modification.

Section 654.—Authorizes the Secretary concerned to enter into an agreement with any State to withhold income taxes from per-

sons receiving military retired and retainer pay who request withholding for that State.

Section 655.—Authorizes the recomputation of retired pay for service members recalled to active duty during the Vietnam war.

Section 656.—Delays until October 1, 1985, the effective date for a fee for veterinary services.

TITLE VII—EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Section 702.—Establishes a new three-year educational assistance program for members of the Armed Forces.

Section 703.—Provides for the coordination of the new educational assistance program with other veterans' education and training programs.

Section 704.—Suspends the right of active duty personnel to enroll in the educational assistance program provided for in chapter 32 of title 38, United States Code, from July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1988.

Section 705.—Revises the educational assistance program for the Selected Reserve.

Section 706.—Amends title 10, United States Code, to provide for accrual funding of Department of Defense education liabilities.

Section 707.—Amends title 10, United States Code, to provide for an educational leave of absence for members of the Armed Forces.

Section 708.—Provides for preseparation counseling for members of the Armed Forces.

Section 709.—Extends the pilot Department of Defense educational assistance loan repayment program.

TITLE VIII—CIVIL DEFENSE

The Congress authorized \$190,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950. This is a reduction of \$62,478,000 from the Administration's request.

Included in this title is the following statutory provision:

Section 802.—Repeals the limits on appropriations for emergency management assistance contributions that may be provided to the States for personnel and administrative expenses associated with civil defense and for certain other purposes.

TITLE IX—NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE

Section 901.—Terminates current authorization to dispose of material from the national defense stockpile on September 30, 1984.

Section 902.—Effective October 1, 1984, authorizes disposal of specific quantities of 19 materials in excess of stockpile requirements.

Section 903.—Limits the unobligated balance authorized for the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund.

Section 904.—Requires a report on a number of issues related to stockpile operation and management.

Section 905.—Requires 30 percent of net proceeds derived from the Naval Petroleum Reserves during fiscal year 1985 to be credited to the Stockpile Transaction Fund.

TITLE X—MATTERS RELATING TO NATO AND OTHER ALLIES

Section 1001.—Expresses the sense of the Congress that the President should call on our NATO allies to increase their defense spending by at least 3 percent in real terms and should call on Japan to further increase its defense spending.

Section 1002.—Expresses the congressional finding that NATO should improve its conventional defense capability and urges the President and Secretary of Defense to continue to encourage NATO members to fulfill certain conventional force improvement commitments. In addition, this section imposes a ceiling of 326,414 on the number of U.S. military personnel stationed ashore in NATO Europe and requires 2 annual reports by the Secretary of Defense on allied progress in meeting their commitments and on U.S. expenditures in support of NATO.

Section 1003.—Requires an annual report by the Secretary of Defense on the defense contributions of our NATO allies and Japan.

Section 1004.—Authorizes continued U.S. participation in the NATO Seasparrow Surface Missile System Cooperation Consortium under the terms of the existing Memorandum of Understanding.

Section 1005.—Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to enter into agreements with allied countries to exchange communication support and related supplies and services.

Section 1006.—Requires a report on armaments cooperation with NATO nations.

Section 1007.—Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to carry out cooperative agreements on air defense in Central Europe.

TITLE XI—MATTERS RELATING TO ARMS CONTROL

Section 1101.—Requires a report on the survivability of the strategic ballistic missile submarine force.

Section 1102.—Requires an annual report on the programs that constitute the Strategic Defense Initiative and other programs, if any, relating to defense against strategic ballistic missiles.

Section 1103.—Requires a report setting forth reasons why the United States should or should not initiate a long term program for renovation of the NATO nuclear deterrent in a manner designed to reduce pressures for the early first use of tactical nuclear weapons and to substantially reduce NATO's theater nuclear arsenal.

Section 1104.—Requires a report on the withdrawal of tactical nuclear warheads from Europe.

Section 1105.—Requires a report on U.S. counterforce capability.

Section 1106.—Requires the transmittal to Congress of the report by the General Advisory Committee on Arms Control on Soviet compliance with arms control agreements.

Section 1107.—Requires a report on the policy implications of a "nuclear winter" study.

Section 1108.—Expresses the sense of the Congress commending the President for his announced support of certain confidence building measures between the United States and the Soviet Union and his initiation of negotiations on those measures. Urges the President to add to those negotiations the subject of establishing

nuclear risk reduction centers to be located in the United States and in the Soviet Union.

Section 1109.—Expresses the sense of the Congress that the President should submit a report identifying and evaluating programs to support verification requirements to determine compliance with the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and a chemical weapons ban.

Section 1110.—Expresses the sense of the Congress that the United States should pursue the resolution of outstanding arms control compliance issues and that the United States should continue its policy of refraining from undercutting existing strategic arms agreements as long as the Soviet Union does the same. Contains reporting requirements.

Section 1111.—Expresses the sense of the Senate on U.S. policy on the status of certain test ban treaties.

TITLE XII—PROCUREMENT POLICY REFORM AND OTHER PROCUREMENT MATTERS

Part A—Short Title and Congressional Findings

Section 1202.—States that the Congress believes that excessive payments for spare parts by the Department of Defense have undermined the public confidence in the defense procurement process. Directs the Secretary of Defense to take certain actions to improve contracting procedures in order to ensure that spare parts are procured in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

Part B—Amendments to Chapter 137 of Title 10, United States Code

Section 1212.—Requires the publication of certain proposed procurement regulations.

Section 1213.—Provides for planning for procurement of supplies and for future competition.

Section 1214.—Authorizes the delegation of the authority to approve sole source contracts.

Section 1215.—Provides for the establishment of procedures to ensure that personnel evaluations give appropriate recognition to efforts to increase competition and achieve cost savings.

Section 1216.—Requires the designation of an advocate for competition for each military department. Establishes provisions to encourage new competitors. Addresses the issue of rights in technical data. Provides for commercial pricing for spare or replacement parts.

Part C—Amendments to Chapter 141 of Title 10, United States Code

Section 1231.—Requires contractors to identify the actual manufacturer or producer of an item so that the Department of Defense could purchase the item directly from the manufacturer or producer and avoid the middleman where practical.

Section 1232.—Revises the authority concerning the long-term lease and charter of aircraft and vessels.

Section 1233.—Requires the procurement of supplies in a quantity most economically advantageous to the United States.

Section 1234.—Prohibits contractors from limiting subcontractor sales directly to the United States. Requires warranties on major weapons systems. Provides the authority to waive contract procedures in the acquisition of petroleum. Certifies an 18-month statute of limitation for the submission of shipbuilding claims.

Part D—Other Procurement Practices

Section 1241.—Establishes the Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program whereby the Department of Defense provides assistance to local governments for the purpose of assisting local businesses in securing contracts with the Department of Defense.

Section 1242.—Revises the requirements for selected acquisition reports and unit cost reports.

Section 1243.—Establishes the duration of assignment for program managers for major programs.

Section 1244.—Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to waive compliance with certain requirements provided for in regulations relating to prices of spare parts in the case of a spare part purchased through competitive procedures.

Section 1245.—Provides for regulations for allocating overhead to parts to which the prime contractor has added little value.

Part E—Temporary Provisions, Reports, and Effective Dates

Section 1251.—Requires a report assessing the recommendations of the Grace Commission related to progress payment rates and the modernization of automated data processing systems.

Section 1252.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to establish a plan for improving the system for storing and indexing technical data.

Section 1253.—Requires a report on the use of independent cost estimates for major defense acquisition programs.

Section 1254.—Extends for one year the test program to authorize price differentials to relieve economic dislocations.

TITLE XIII—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT MATTERS

Section 1301.—Provides for certain provisions to reorganize the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Expresses the full commitment of both the Senate and House Armed Services Committees to study the issues of JCS reform and of comprehensive DOD organizational reform with the intent of enacting legislation during the next legislative year.

Section 1302.—Provides for reductions in the total number of personnel for management headquarters and management headquarters support activities. Establishes a ceiling on personnel assigned to the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Section 1303.—Requires a report explaining the disparity in the sizes of the offices of the three service Secretariats.

Section 1304.—Provides for the implementation of certain personnel policies.

Section 1305.—Expands the debt collection authority contained in section 1007 of title 37, United States Code, to apply to any member, officer or enlisted, of the Armed Forces.

Section 1306.—Increases the Coast Guard membership on the Reserve Forces Policy Board from one to two.

Section 1307.—Places limitations on the use of funds for conducting polygraph examinations. Contains reporting requirements.

TITLE XIV—CODIFICATION OF CERTAIN RECURRING AND PERMANENT PROVISIONS OF LAW

This title contains provisions embodying a portion of the project initiated by section 1267 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1984 (Public Law 98-94), to codify certain recurring provisions of the annual defense authorization and appropriation Acts.

TITLE XV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Part A—Defense Financial Matters

Section 1501.—Permits the transfer of an authorization made available in the fiscal year 1985 Defense Authorization Act to any other authorization made available in the Act only upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such a transfer were in the national interest. Limits the total amount of transfers to \$2 billion.

Part B—Provisions Relating to Specific Programs

Section 1511.—Establishes a bipartisan Chemical Warfare Review Commission.

Section 1512.—Prohibits the use of funds for more than 100 B-1B bomber aircraft.

Section 1513.—Allows the Secretary of the Navy to determine the configuration of the FFG-7 class guided missile frigate for which funds were authorized and appropriated for fiscal year 1984.

Section 1514.—Prohibits the use of funds appropriated for the advance technology bomber and the advanced cruise missile programs for any other purpose.

Part C—Miscellaneous Defense Reporting Requirements

Section 1521.—Extends the deadline for the report of the advisory commission established by the Military Justice Act of 1983.

Section 1522.—Requires a study to assess how the adequacy of the United States in the event of a war or national emergency is affected by procurement of foreign defense articles and by foreign sales of U.S. built defense articles.

Section 1523.—Requires an analysis of the planned operational utilization of the Air Force air refueling fleet throughout the remainder of this decade.

Section 1524.—Requires a report on how the Department of Defense can benefit from the exploitation of foreign technology.

Section 1525.—Requires a report describing current efforts of the Federal Government to resolve the issue of Americans unaccounted for or missing in Southeast Asia.

Section 1526.—Requires a report from the Secretary of the Army describing current and planned programs relating to the safety of Army personnel.

Section 1527.—Requires a study of promotion opportunities for non-physician providers of health care.

Part D—Miscellaneous Defense-Related Matters

Section 1531.—Amends the Military Selective Service Act to provide that an individual would be exempt from induction if the individual's mother died in the line of duty while serving in the Armed Forces or was missing or held prisoner of war.

Section 1532.—Prohibits the unauthorized promotional or commercial use of the seal, emblem, or initials of the United States Marine Corps.

Section 1533.—Expands the authority of the Secretary of the Air Force to provide equipment and services to the Civil Air Patrol.

Section 1534.—Authorizes up to \$3 million per year from funds otherwise appropriated to pay for service members' participation in international sporting events.

Section 1535.—Provides for the instruction of up to 40 foreign military medical students at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

Section 1536.—Establishes a Commission on Merchant Marine and Defense to study problems relating to transportation of cargo and personnel for national defense purposes in time of war or national emergency, the capability of the U.S. merchant marine to meet the need for such transportation, and the adequacy of the shipbuilding mobilization base of the United States.

Section 1537.—Authorizes premium pay for civilian air traffic controllers working in the Department of Defense identical to the premium pay for air traffic controllers of the Federal Aviation Administration authorized by P.L. 97-276, the Continuing Appropriation for fiscal year 1983.

Section 1538.—Authorizes the sale of ammunition to States and designated non-Federal entities for the purpose of avalanche control.

Section 1539.—Requires supplemental information to the Environmental Impact Statement of the Navy on the proposed transfer of certain Navy personnel from Arlington County, Virginia, to the Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.

Section 1540.—Provides authority for the Secretary of Defense to transport on a space available basis, at no charge, to any country in Central America, goods and supplies which have been provided by a non-governmental source and which are intended for humanitarian assistance.

Part E—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

Section 1541.—Expresses the sense of Congress that the Administration request the Secretary General of the United Nations to seek the cooperation of the Government of Vietnam in ascertaining

the fate of 46 crewmen still missing from the U.S.-registered oil drilling ship *Glomar Java Sea*, which sank in the South China Sea on November 1, 1983.

Section 1542.—Expresses the sense of Congress that the free world should provide adequate food and medical supplies to the Afghan people in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Section 1543.—Reaffirms U.S. policy toward Cuba.

Section 1544.—Requires a report on the effects on the national security of the United States of procurement by the Department of Defense of products containing nickel produced in Cuba or the Soviet Union.

TITLE XVI—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

Amounts requested and authorization enacted for the Department of Energy National Security Programs for fiscal year 1985 are shown in the following table:

[In millions of dollars]

Program	Fiscal year 1985 request	Authorization	Change from request
Total DOE operating expenses.....	5,941.144	5,722.020	—219.124
Total DOE plant construction expenses.....	1,379.450	1,194.650	—184.800
Total DOE capital equipment.....	464.981	435.481	—29.500
Total DOE activities.....	7,785.575	7,352.151	—433.424

Included in this title are the following statutory provisions:

Sections 1621-1629.—Contain recurring general provisions that provide guidelines for the expenditure of authorized appropriations.

Section 1631.—Provides a remedy against the United States for injury, loss of property, or death due to exposure to radiation based on acts or omissions by a contractor carrying out atomic weapons tests under a contract with, and under the direction and control of, the United States.

Section 1632.—Requires the establishment of a Blue Ribbon Task Group to examine the procedures used by the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy in establishing requirements for, and in providing resources for the nuclear weapons programs.

Section 1633.—Requires the establishment of a technical review group to review the Defense Inertial Confinement Fusion program.

Section 1634.—Provides that Executive Order No. 12344 that established the relationship and responsibilities of the Department of the Navy and the Department of Energy with respect to the Naval Nuclear Propulsion program would remain in force until changed by law.

Section 1635.—Authorizes the Secretary of Energy to obligate not more than \$50 million for the construction of facilities necessary to produce the 155-millimeter artillery-fired atomic projectile.

TITLE XVII—UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

This title establishes the United States Institute of Peace. The Institute would be an independent, nonprofit corporation maintaining its principal office in the District of Columbia. Headed by a board of directors to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, the Institute would provide graduate level education and training for students enrolled in other institutions of learning and for private sector and governmental organizations and individuals. It would conduct research, including research for Federal departments and agencies, and it would fund research at other institutions in order to complement existing programs of peace studies and international affairs. The results of this research would be published and disseminated by the peace institute. The Institute would establish a Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace at which scholars and leaders in peace from the United States and abroad would pursue scholarly inquiry and other appropriate forms of communication on international peace for periods of up to two years.

This title provides for a two-year authorization of \$16 million—\$6 million for fiscal year 1985 and \$10 million for fiscal year 1986—for the peace institute.

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 1985 MILITARY AUTHORIZATION BILL ACTED UPON DURING SENATE FLOOR DEBATE AND CONFERENCE ACTION

Amendment number and Senator	Subject	Vote	Conference action
3165, McClure.....	Report on Soviet compliance with arms control agreements.	Passed, voice vote, June 7, 1984.....	Adopted.
3166, Hollings.....	Cost-of-living adjustments.....	Passed, 95-1, June 7, 1984.....	Rejected.
3169, McClure.....	Disposal of stockpiled silver through issuance of silver coins.	Passed, voice vote, June 7, 1984.....	Do.
3170, Proxmire.....	NATO and Japanese defense burdensharing.	Passed, 91-3, June 7, 1984.....	Adopted.
3160, Pressler.....	Restricting percentage increase in U.S. expenditures for NATO.	Tabled, 76-16, June 7, 1984.....	
3171, Byrd.....	Advanced Technology Bomber and Advanced Cruise Missile.	Passed, 90-0, June 7, 1984.....	Do.
3164, Byrd.....	Establishing an Office of Competition Advocate General.	Passed, 80-4, as modified, June 8, 1984.	Adopted, modified form.
3173, Tower.....	Contingency facilities in Honduras ...	Passed, voice vote, June 8, 1984.....	(¹)
3174, Warner.....	Report on reverse technology transfer from foreign sources.	do.....	Adopted.
3177, Tower.....	Changing effective dates applicable to the warranties section.	Passed, voice vote, June 11, 1984.....	Adopted, modified form.
3156, Pressler.....	Antisatellite warheads.....	Withdrawn, June 12, 1984.....	
3184, Percy.....	Air National Guard flying units and replacement aircraft.	Passed, voice vote, June 12, 1984.....	Adopted.
3186, Warner/Tsongas.....	Antisatellite testing and Presidential determinations and certifications.	Passed, 61-28, as modified, June 12, 1984. (Earlier motion to table failed, 29-65).	Adopted, modified form.
3187, Wallop.....	Perfecting Warner/Tsongas No. 3186 on ASAT.	Rejected 45-48, June 12, 1984.....	
3188, Dixon.....	Navy aerial cameras.....	Passed, voice vote, June 12, 1984.....	Rejected.
3189, Armstrong.....	Amendment to Glenn No. 3179.....	Fell on point of order.....	

**SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 1985 MILITARY AUTHORIZATION BILL ACTED UPON
DURING SENATE FLOOR DEBATE AND CONFERENCE ACTION—Continued**

Amendment number and Senator	Subject	Vote	Conference action
3179, Glenn	GI educational assistance	Passed, 72-20, as modified by 3180, Tower, June 13, 1984.	Adopted, modified form.
3191, Armstrong	Perfecting Glenn No. 3179	Tabled, 47-45, June 13, 1984	
3194, Domenici	Establishing a Blue Ribbon Task Group to examine DOD and DOE funding of nuclear weapons.	Passed, voice vote, June 13, 1984	Do.
3196, Percy	Limiting funds for certain programs of the Strategic Defense Initiative.	Tabled, 47-45, June 13, 1984	
3197, Pressler	Report on strategic defense programs.	Passed, voice vote, June 13, 1984	Do.
3198, Warner	Award of the Purple Heart	do	Do.
3199, Exon	Report on American POW's and MIA's.	Passed, 93-0, June 13, 1984	Do.
3178, Tower	Special pays for enlisted members	Passed, voice vote, June 13, 1984	Do.
3200, Abdnor	Impact aid	do	Rejected.
3202, Goldwater	Army UH-60A helicopters	Passed, 88-0, June 13, 1984	Adopted.
3203, Levin	Competitive Government acquisition of supplies and services.	Passed, voice vote, June 13, 1984	Adopted, modified form.
3206, Metzenbaum	Long-term leasing and charter of aircraft and vessels.	Passed, voice vote, June 14, 1984	Do.
3207, Leahy	Deleting 21 MX missiles and adding conventional weapons systems and readiness.	Tabled, 55-41 June 14, 1984	
3208, Moynihan	Prohibiting deployment of MX missile in favor of a system of small, single-warhead ICBM's.	Tabled, 49-48, June 14, 1984	
3209, Chiles	Perfecting Moynihan No. 3208	Fell with vote on Moynihan No. 3208	
3210, Cohen	5.5 percent military pay raise	Tabled, 49-45, June 14, 1984	
3183, Proxmire	Use of cars between domicile and place of work for certain officers and officials.	Tabled 85-6, June 14, 1984	
3213, Tower	Correcting clerical errors in title 10, U.S.C.	Passed, voice vote, June 14, 1984	Adopted.
3214, Mitchell	Glomar Java Sea	do	Adopted, modified form.
3215, Wilson	\$20 million for the space shuttle	do	Adopted.
3185, Levin	Personal vehicles of U.S. military personnel in Japan.	do	Do.
3216, Levin	Limiting procurement setasides	do	Adopted, modified form.
3217, Warner	Environmental impact statement of the Navy on the proposed transfer of Navy personnel from Virginia to D.C.	do	Adopted. (MILCON).
3204, Byrd	Establishing a Commission on Merchant Marine and Defense.	Passed, 80-5, as modified, June 15, 1984.	Adopted, modified form.
3220, Durenberger	Linkage of CHAMPUS and MEDICARE	Passed, voice vote, June 15, 1984	Adopted.
3221, Nunn	Nuclear risk reduction centers	Passed, 82-0, June 15, 1984	Do.
3222, Stennis	Adding \$20 million for Marine Corps Reserve equipment.	Passed, voice vote, June 15, 1984	Do.

**SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 1985 MILITARY AUTHORIZATION BILL ACTED UPON
DURING SENATE FLOOR DEBATE AND CONFERENCE ACTION—Continued**

Amendment number and Senator	Subject	Vote	Conference action
3223, Warner	Tax treatment of basic allowances for quarters and subsistence for ministers.	do	Rejected.
3224, Hatch	Study of military dress and appearance regulations and religious requirements of military members.	do	Adopted, modified form.
3229, Roth	Report on armaments cooperation with NATO member countries.	Passed, voice vote, June 18, 1984.....	Do.
3233, Bradley	Permanent site for the Olympic Games.	Passed, 48-22, as modified, June 18, 1984.	Rejected.
3234, Symms	Reaffirming U.S. policy toward Cuba.	Passed, 77-3, as modified, June 18, 1984.	Adopted, modified form.
3235, Murkowski.....	Study on crude oil exports.....	Tabled, 54-29, June 18, 1984.....	
3182, Quayle	Report on verification of compliance with the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.	Passed, voice vote, June 18, 1984.....	Adopted.
3236, Abdnor.....	Clarifying changes to the impact aid program.	do	Rejected.
3237, Boschwitz.....	Ceramic elements for rotating valves for engines.	do	Adopted, modified form.
3167, Eagleton	Performance of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.	Withdrawn, June 18, 1984	
3239, Kennedy.....	Limiting introduction of U.S. armed forces into or over El Salvador or Nicaragua.	Tabled, 63-31, June 18, 1984.....	
3240, Kennedy.....	Prohibition of authorization for support of contras in Nicaragua.	Tabled, 58-38, June 18, 1984.....	
3241, Inouye	Amendment to Kennedy No. 3240 providing for an orderly and humanitarian withdrawal and resettlement of guerrillas opposing the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.	Fell with vote on Kennedy No. 3240	
3242, Byrd	Food and medical supplies to Afghanistan.	Passed, 98-0, June 19, 1984	Do.
3243, Stevens	Codifying Section 787 of DOD Appropriation Act of 1984 relating to shipbuilding claims.	Passed, voice vote, June 19, 1984.....	Do.
3193, Mathias	Deployment of Sea-Launched Cruise Missiles.	Passed, voice vote, as modified by 3246, Cohen, June 19, 1984.	Adopted in report language.
3248, Bumpers.....	Arms control agreement compliance concerns.	Passed, 82-17, as amended by 3249, Nunn, June 19, 1984.	Adopted, modified form.
3250, Tribble.....	Former spouses benefits.....	Passed, voice vote, June 19, 1984.....	Do.
3247, Jepson	Amendment to Tribble No. 3250.....	Tabled 70-29, June 19, 1984	
3252, Proxmire.....	Consultation with allies on Strategic Defense Initiative.	Passed, voice vote, June 19, 1984.....	Do.
3253, Huddleston	Removing construction restrictions on Section 6 schools.	do	Adopted. (MILCON).
3254, Thurmond.....	Study of Section 6 schools	do	Do.
3225, Specter	Maybank	Withdrawn, June 19, 1984	
3227, Specter	Amending the test program to authorize price differentials to relieve economic dislocations.	do	

**SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 1985 MILITARY AUTHORIZATION BILL ACTED UPON
DURING SENATE FLOOR DEBATE AND CONFERENCE ACTION—Continued**

Amendment number and Senator	Subject	Vote	Conference action
3255, Specter	U.S.-Soviet summit on nuclear arms.	Passed, voice vote, as modified, June 19, 1984.	Rejected.
3256, Mattingly	Limiting funds for consultants	Passed, voice vote, June 19, 1984	Adopted.
3257, Thurmond	Acquisition of excess Federal property in Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, MD.	do	Rejected. (MILCON).
3258, Thurmond (for Cranston and Wilson)	New hospital construction at Travis AFB, California.	do	Adopted. (MILCON).
3259, Thurmond	Competition for family housing overseas.	do	Do.
3260, Levin	Effective date re the issuance of certain solicitations.	do	Rejected.
3261, Denton	Humanitarian relief supplies to Central America.	do	Adopted, modified form.
3262, Nunn (for Kennedy and Mathias)	Status of certain treaties to prevent nuclear war.	Passed, 77-22, as amended by 3263, Nunn and 3264, Symms, June 20, 1984. (Earlier motion to table failed, 34-65).	Adopted.
3265, Stafford	Continued operation by the Secretary of Defense of the Defense Dependents' Education System.	Passed, voice vote, June 20, 1984	(¹)
3266, Nunn	U.S. strength levels in NATO	Passed, 94-3, as modified by 3267, Cohen, June 20, 1984.	Adopted, modified form.
3268, Nunn	Perfecting Nunn No. 3266	Tabled, 55-41, June 20, 1984	
3270, Hatfield	Establishing a Peace Academy	Passed, voice vote, June 20, 1984	Do.
3271, Wallop	Management of Strategic Defense Initiative funds.	Fell as result of time agreement, June 20, 1984.	
3272, Grassley	Defense procurement practices for spare parts.	Passed, voice vote, June 20, 1984	Do.
3269, Stevens	Overseas housing allowance for military stationed in Alaska and Hawaii.	do	Rejected.
3273, Kassebaum	Authorizing certain programs and reports for the National Guard and Reserves.	Passed, voice vote, as modified by 3274, Goldwater, June 20, 1984.	Do.
3275, Denton	Restriction on diversion of cargo carried on Military Sealift Command vessels.	Passed, voice vote, June 20, 1984	Adopted.
3276, Sarbanes	Land conveyance at the U.S. Naval Academy.	do	Adopted. (MILCON).
3277, Weicker	Military construction at the Naval Submarine School in New London, CT.	do	Do.
3278, Wilson	Free electron laser technology	do	Adopted, modified form.
3279, Tower	Rate of hazardous duty incentive pay for enlisted crewmember flight pay.	do	Rejected.
3280, Tower	Extending the time for the report of the commission established by the Military Justice Act.	do	Adopted.
3281, Tower	Technical corrections in part J of title I.	do	Do.
3282, Tower	Correcting a drafting error in section 142 of title I.	do	Do.

**SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 1985 MILITARY AUTHORIZATION BILL ACTED UPON
DURING SENATE FLOOR DEBATE AND CONFERENCE ACTION—Continued**

Amendment number and Senator	Subject	Vote	Conference action
3283, Levin	Providing \$1.3 million for purchase of methanol cars.	do	Do.
3284, Biden (for Hollings)	Limiting the contracting out of certain core logistics and readiness functions.	do	Adopted, modified form.
3285, Roth	High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle.	Tabled, 51-38, June 20, 1984	
3286, Johnston	155-mm artillery-fired, atomic projectile.	Passed, voice vote, June 20, 1984	Adopted.
3287, Bumpers	Administration of lands in the vicinity of Bull Shoals Lake in Arkansas.	do	Rejected.
3288, Byrd	Metal millform products procured by DOD must contain no Cuban or Soviet nickel.	do	Adopted, modified form.
3289, Melcher	Report on the Air Force's air refueling fleet.	do	Adopted.
3290, Melcher	Report on security arrangements at Clark AFB, Philippines.	Withdrawn, June 20, 1984	

¹ Amendment was not an item for action during the conference on the defense authorization bill.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS ON S. 2723, THE FISCAL
YEAR 1985 DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL**

The committee recommendations on the funding and manpower portions of the bill are presented in the following table:

SUMMARY OF FUNDS AND MANPOWER AUTHORIZED IN COMMITTEE BILL

[Dollar amounts in millions; totals may not add due to rounding]

	Fiscal year—		Change from request	Committee recommendation
	1984 budget authority	1985 request		
Procurement	\$85,996	\$107,561	—\$6,865	\$100,696
Research, development, test and evaluation	26,868	33,994	—1,439	32,555
Operation and maintenance	70,941	80,927	—2,463	78,464
Working capital funds	(¹)	1,762	—125	1,637
Civil defense	169	253	—62	191
Military construction	7,195	10,500	—1,202	9,298
DOE weapons programs	6,619	7,786	—462	7,324
Total	197,788	242,782	—12,618	230,164
Manpower (in thousands):				
Active duty	2,135.9	2,165.8	—10.3	2,155.5
Selected Reserve	1,035.6	1,088.6	—8.5	1,080.1
Civilian	1,056.2	1,084.8	—6.6	1,078.2
Total	4,227.7	4,339.2	—25.4	4,313.8

¹ Authorization for Working Capital Funds was not required prior to fiscal year 1985.

HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMITTEE ACTION

Major Funding Changes

The committee recommended a total of \$230.2 billion to be authorized for procurement, research and development, operation and maintenance, stock funds, civil defense, military construction, and Department of Energy weapons programs for fiscal year 1985. The amount recommended is a decrease of \$12.618 billion from the February request, as shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1984 budget authority	Authorization		Committee change from February request	Committee recommenda- tion
		Fiscal year 1985 February request	Fiscal year 1985 May budget revision		
TITLE I					
PROCUREMENT					
Army:					
Aircraft.....	3,273,248	4,008,300	3,780,900	-199,800	3,808,500
Missiles.....	2,824,100	3,442,400	3,147,900	-113,600	3,328,800
Weapons and tracked combat vehicles.....	4,663,033	5,092,700	4,566,000	-354,700	4,738,000
Ammunition.....	1,939,900	2,494,000	2,264,900	+20,800	2,514,800
Other procurement.....	4,649,928	6,022,400	5,603,400	-545,800	5,476,600
Army National Guard equipment.....	100,000	0	0	+50,000	50,000
Total, Army procurement.....	17,450,209	21,059,800	19,363,100	-1,143,100	19,916,700
Navy:					
Aircraft.....	10,164,608	11,474,200	10,934,000	-529,500	10,944,700
Weapons.....	3,768,579	4,650,860	4,408,660	-184,900	4,465,960
Shipbuilding and conversion.....	11,437,000	13,141,900	11,467,700	-943,700	12,198,200
Other procurement.....	4,314,543	5,953,900	5,502,900	-605,700	5,348,200
Navy Reserve equipment.....	51,000	0	0	+20,000	20,000
Marine Corps.....	1,741,306	1,978,581	1,857,881	-132,500	1,846,081
Total, Navy procurement.....	31,478,036	37,199,441	34,171,141	-2,376,300	34,823,141
Air Force:					
Aircraft.....	21,387,710	28,676,500	26,390,800	-1,726,400	26,950,100
Missiles.....	7,811,838	9,820,600	9,385,600	-1,000,700	8,819,900
Other procurement.....	6,895,937	9,561,500	8,499,300	-602,200	8,959,300
Air National Guard equipment.....	25,000	0	0	+20,000	20,000
Total, Air Force procurement.....	36,120,485	48,058,600	44,285,700	-3,349,300	44,749,300
Defense agencies procurement.....	947,157	1,243,500	1,223,000	-36,500	1,207,000
Total, procurement.....	85,995,887	107,561,341	99,042,941	-6,865,200	100,696,141
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION ¹					
Army.....	4,259,375	4,987,860	4,867,650	-336,550	4,621,310
Navy (including Marine Corps).....	7,571,718	9,833,576	9,447,576	-438,968	9,394,608
Air Force.....	12,220,706	14,401,955	14,192,155	-429,448	13,972,507
Defense agencies.....	2,767,420	4,708,296	4,653,200	-200,755	4,507,541
Director, test and evaluation.....	49,000	62,000	60,379	-3,000	59,000
Total, research, development, test, and eval- uation.....	26,868,219	33,993,687	33,220,970	-1,438,721	32,554,966
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE					
Army.....	17,327,496	19,486,518	18,627,518	-847,400	18,639,118
Navy.....	22,258,728	26,248,426	25,494,826	-614,900	25,633,526
Marine Corps.....	1,547,420	1,683,069	1,648,169	-34,900	1,648,169

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1984 budget authority	Authorization		Committee change from February request	Committee recommenda- tion
		Fiscal year 1985 February request	Fiscal year 1985 May budget revision		
Air Force.....	17,714,095	20,234,500	19,618,200	-697,700	19,536,800
Defense agencies.....	6,562,682	7,338,370	7,218,527	-160,900	7,177,470
Army Reserve.....	691,890	715,450	713,150	-2,300	713,150
Navy Reserve.....	636,490	829,531	818,431	-11,100	818,431
Marine Corps Reserve.....	52,349	58,642	58,642	0	58,642
Air Force Reserve.....	790,700	883,461	872,661	-10,800	872,661
Army National Guard.....	1,187,440	1,404,643	1,388,443	-11,100	1,393,543
Air National Guard.....	1,806,600	1,862,148	1,810,248	-51,900	1,810,248
National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice.....	990	914	914	0	914
Claims Defense.....	160,400	177,900	157,900	-20,000	157,900
Court of Military Appeals.....	3,372	3,470	3,416	-54	3,416
Summer Olympics.....	50,000	0	0	0	0
Environmental restoration fund.....	150,000	0	0	0	0
Total, operation and maintenance.....	70,940,571	80,927,042	78,431,045	-2,463,054	78,463,988
WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS ^a					
Army stock fund.....		366,448	366,448	0	366,448
Navy stock fund.....		563,907	473,007	-90,900	473,007
Marine Corps stock fund.....		34,908	34,908	0	34,908
Air Force stock fund.....		666,093	631,793	-34,300	631,793
Defense stock fund.....		130,700	130,700	0	130,700
Total, working capital funds.....		1,762,056	1,636,856	-125,200	1,636,856
Federal Emergency Preparedness Agency civil defense program.....	169,204	252,478	190,478	-62,000	190,478
Total, title I.....	183,973,881	224,496,604	212,522,290	-10,954,175	213,542,429
TITLE II					
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION					
Army.....	1,184,140	2,261,720	1,981,720	-235,600	2,026,120
Navy/Marine Corps.....	1,236,517	1,781,200	1,624,800	-116,675	1,664,525
Air Force.....	1,465,993	2,078,110	1,783,710	-330,152	1,747,958
Defense agencies.....	281,802	459,500	442,300	-121,055	338,445
Army National Guard.....	67,620	88,900	88,900	+8,100	97,000
Air National Guard.....	108,888	102,900	102,900	+7,800	110,700
Army Reserve.....	54,700	70,400	70,400	0	70,400
Naval Reserve.....	30,605	60,800	60,800	+1,200	62,000
Air Force Reserve.....	41,200	56,800	67,800	0	67,800
NATO infrastructure.....	50,000	296,700	131,700	-165,000	131,700
Total, military construction.....	4,521,465	7,268,030	6,355,030	-951,382	6,316,648
FAMILY HOUSING					
Army.....	1,238,243	1,425,454	1,403,554	-89,842	1,335,612
Navy.....	612,263	727,886	703,486	-40,830	687,056
Air Force.....	805,415	1,058,632	1,020,932	-120,059	938,573
Defense agencies.....	17,841	19,800	19,300	0	19,800
Total, family housing.....	2,673,762	3,231,772	3,147,272	-250,731	2,981,041
Total, title II.....	7,195,227	10,499,802	9,502,302	-1,202,113	9,297,689
TITLE III					
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS					
Weapons activities.....	3,755,925	4,526,004	4,319,204	-321,700	4,204,304
Verification and control technology.....	67,850	76,700	76,700	0	76,700

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1984 budget authority	Authorization		Committee change from February request	Committee recommenda- tion
		Fiscal year 1985 February request	Fiscal year 1985 May budget revision		
Materials production.....	1,571,934	1,846,200	1,724,100	- 128,100	1,718,100
Defense waste and by-products management.....	671,530	743,071	718,071	- 12,000	731,071
Nuclear safeguards and security.....	52,000	62,700	62,700	0	62,700
Security investigations.....	29,500	34,000	34,000	0	34,000
Naval reactors development.....	470,000	496,900	496,900	0	496,900
Total, title III.....	4,618,739	7,785,575	7,431,675	- 461,800	7,323,775
Grand total of bill.....	197,787,847	242,781,981	229,456,267	- 12,618,088	230,163,893

¹ Includes authorization for special foreign currency program as follows:

	Fiscal year	
	1984	1985
Army.....	\$1,474	\$760
Navy (including Marine Corps).....	1,376	7,500
Defense agencies.....	200	390
Total.....	3,050	8,650

² \$313 million for environmental restoration fund is included in various service accounts, and changes from the request are reflected in the Service totals.

³ Appropriations for working capital funds did not require authorization prior to fiscal year 1985.

⁴ Authorization for fiscal year 1984 DOE programs was not enacted; amounts in this column reflect authorization assumed necessary to support final appropriation level.

MAJOR MANPOWER CHANGES

The tables below show changes from the requested strengths for each active, Reserve, and civilian component recommended by the committee:

ACTIVE DUTY MANPOWER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

[End strength in thousands]

	Fiscal year 1985 request	Recommendation	Change from request
Army.....	780.8	780.8	0
Navy.....	575.3	572.8	- 2.5
Marine Corps.....	199.5	199.0	- .5
Air Force.....	610.2	602.9	- 7.3
Total.....	2,165.8	2,155.5	- 10.3

SELECTED RESERVE PERSONNEL, FISCAL YEAR 1985

[Average strength in thousands]

	Fiscal year 1985 request	Recommendation	Change from request
Army National Guard.....	440.1	435.25	- 4.85
Army Reserve.....	288.4	285.6	- 2.8
Naval Reserve.....	124.2	124.1	- .1
Marine Corps Reserve.....	44.3	44.3	0
Air National Guard.....	106.2	105.438	- .762

SELECTED RESERVE PERSONNEL, FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Average strength in thousands]

	Fiscal year 1985 request	Recommendation	Change from request
Air Force Reserve.....	72.9	72.9	0
Coast Guard Reserve.....	12.5	12.5	0
Total.....	1,088.6	1,080.08	-8.5

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, FISCAL YEAR 1985

[End strength in thousands]

	Fiscal year 1985 request	Recommendation	Change from request
Army.....	401.8		
Navy/Marine Corps.....	339.6		
Air Force.....	253.6		
Defense agencies.....	89.8		
Total.....	1,084.8	1,078.2	-6.6

MAJOR CHANGES BY COMMITTEE TO FISCAL YEAR 1985 REQUEST

Senate Report 98-500 accompanying the authorization bill discusses in detail the various changes recommended by the committee on all aspects of the bill. The following is a list of the more significant changes recommended by the committee.

PROCUREMENT CHANGES

Reduction of \$550 million and 19 missiles for procurement of the MX missile system.

Reduction of \$91.1 million for conversion of strategic support ship (TAK).

Reduction of \$50 million for procurement of Trident training equipment.

Reduction of \$193.2 million and 10 kits, and associated spares for CFM-56 reengining and other modifications for KC-135 tankers.

Reduction of \$73 million and 23 missiles and associated spares for Pershing II.

Reduction of \$95 million for procurement of production readiness items associated with binary weapons.

Approval of \$163 million for initial procurement and long lead items for Trident II (D-5) missiles.

Approval of \$1,489.5 million for procurement of one Trident SSBN.

Approval of \$532.1 million for procurement of 180 Tomahawk Sea-Launched Cruise Missiles (SLCM).

Approval of \$5,558.2 million for procurement of 34 B-1B strategic bomber aircraft and \$1,544.4 for advanced procurement.

Approval of \$557.2 million for procurement of 120 Ground-Launched Cruise Missiles (GLCM).

Approval of \$1,199.2 million for the procurement of 144 Apache attack helicopters.

Approval of \$309.2 million for the procurement of 78 UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters on a multi-year contract.

Approval of \$272.0 million for the CH-47D Chinook helicopter modification program on a multi-year contract.

Reduction of \$17.0 million requested for the Army's OV-1 Mohawk JSTARS program.

Approval of \$199.6 million for the procurement of 6 A-6E Intruder aircraft.

Approval of \$742.2 million for the procurement of 32 AV-8B Harrier aircraft.

Approval of \$2,348.1 million for the procurement of 84 F/A-18 Hornet aircraft.

Approval of \$782.9 million for the procurement of 24 F-14 Tomcat aircraft.

Reduction of \$32.0 million requested for the procurement of 12 UC-12B aircraft.

Addition of \$50.0 million for the procurement of Navy Adversary aircraft.

Reduction of 6 F-15's from the administration's request for 48 aircraft.

Approval of \$2,509.4 million for the procurement of 150 F-16 aircraft.

Reduction of \$16.4 million requested for the procurement of 2 Range Control aircraft.

Addition of \$130.0 million for the procurement of 600 AIM-7M Sparrow missiles.

Reduction of \$304.9 million requested for the procurement of AMRAAM missiles.

Reduction of \$72.0 million for the procurement of LANTIRN targeting pods.

Approval of the purchase of 720 M-1 Abrams tanks.

Reduction of the requested buy of M-2/3 Bradley Fighting Vehicles from 710 to 655.

Reduction of the requested buy of Sergeant York Division Air Defense Systems to 117 from the request of 132.

Approval of 440 missiles and fire units for the Patriot Air Defense Missile System which holds production at the fiscal year 1984 level.

Addition of \$32 million for Chaparral Air Defense Missile System to begin converting Army National Guard battalions.

Approval of \$2,262.2 million for construction of four SSN-688 class attack submarines.

Approval of the reactivation of a third battleship using prior year funds, including approval of reprogramming of fiscal year 1984 funds.

Approval of \$3,125.6 million for construction of three CG-47 class guided missile cruisers and \$24.4 million in advance procurement.

Approval of \$1,173.4 million for construction of the lead ship of the DDG-51 class of guided missile destroyers.

Approval of \$349.5 million for construction of 4 MCM-1 class mine countermeasure ships.

Approval of \$128.4 million for construction of 2 TAGOS-1 class ocean surveillance ships, a reduction of \$64.5 million and 1 ship from the request.

Approval of \$400.6 million for procurement of 24 SH-60B LAMPS Mark III ASW helicopters, an addition of \$67.4 million and 6 aircraft to the request.

Approval \$321.6 million for procurement of 9 P-3C Orion maritime patrol aircraft and \$50.0 million in advance procurement.

Approval of \$65.9 million for 6 SH-2F LAMPS Mark I ASW helicopters, at least three of which are for the Naval Reserve.

Approval of \$89.0 million for procurement of 108 MK-48 Mod 4 torpedoes, a reduction of 36 torpedoes and \$38.7 million, and approval of \$123.9 million for procurement of 44 MK-48 ADCAP (advanced capability) modification kits.

Approval of \$128.5 million for procurement of 300 MK-60 Captor mines.

Approval of \$562.6 million for construction of three TAO-187 class fleet oilers.

Approval of \$245 million for construction of 2 TAGS class ocean survey ships.

Reduction of \$175 million for ship repricing.

Approval of \$406.0 million for construction of two LSD-41 class dock landing ships and \$83.5 million in advance procurement.

Approval of \$39.2 million in advance procurement for construction of the second LHD-1 class amphibious assault ship.

Approval of \$15.0 million in advance procurement for a Service Life Extension Program for LPD-4 class amphibious transport docks.

Approval of \$31.0 million for acquisition of commercial ships for the Ready Reserve Force.

Approval of \$198.8 million for procurement of nine Landing Craft, Air Cushion and \$31.3 million in advance procurement.

Approval of \$44.0 million for conversion of two TACS class auxiliary crane ships.

Approval of \$37.6 million for conversion of one TAVB class aviation logistics support ship and \$5.2 million in advance procurement.

Approval of \$33.9 million for procurement of used C-9B transport aircraft and \$6.1 million in initial spares.

Approval of \$190.7 million for procurement of eight KC-10A Advanced Tanker/Cargo Aircraft, \$375.3 million in advance procurement, and \$56.0 million in initial spares.

Reduction in the procurement of the C-5B Strategic Airlift Aircraft from ten to eight aircraft costing \$1,477.6 million, \$304.1 million in advance procurement, and \$72.3 million in initial spares.

Approval of \$55.1 million for C-20A Special Air Mission Aircraft and \$5.7 million in initial spares.

Approval of \$242.2 million for modifications to C-130 tactical airlift aircraft.

Approval of \$128.9 million for the CRAF Enhancement program.

Addition of \$186.3 million for eight C-130H Tactical Airlift Aircraft for the Air National Guard and two C-130H's for the active force and \$7.8 million in initial spares.

Addition of \$16.0 million for modification of four C-131 Mission Support Aircraft of the Air National Guard.

Approval of \$96.9 million for a Service Life Extension Program for 240 LVT-7 Assault Amphibian Vehicles.

Approval of \$242.8 million for procurement of 292 Light Armored Vehicles.

Addition of \$20.8 million for procurement of Army ammunition for production base improvements, training requirements and to increase procurement of the AT-4 anti-armor weapon and the 155mm HE Copperhead projectile.

Approval of \$281.9 million for procurement of the combined effects munition.

DEFENSE PROCUREMENT IMPROVEMENTS

Implements a new provision dealing with weapon systems warranties.

Requires regulations for allocating overhead to parts to which the prime contractor has added little value.

Lowers the threshold for submission of cost and pricing data from \$500,000 to \$100,000.

Requires an economic order quantity where practicable.

Establishes an advocate for competition.

Requires that personnel evaluations take account of improvements in competition and cost savings.

Prohibits contractor from limiting subcontractor sales directly to the Federal Government.

Requires the publication of regulations dealing with procurement in the Federal Register.

Establishes new procedures for planning for future competition in procurement.

Encourages new competitors to broaden the industrial base.

Establishes programs for technical data management.

Requires that technical data to be furnished in contracts be specified.

Establishes procedures for validating proprietary data restrictions.

Requires DOD to develop a program to update its computer capability to manage spare parts.

Enlarges a program of procurement technical assistance.

Makes technical amendments to the Selected Acquisition Report and Unit Cost Systems Report.

Requires that key procurement managers serve for a tour of duty for at least 4 years.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CHANGES

Approval of \$1,716.3 million to continue development of the MX missile.

Reduction of \$77.3 million from the request for ICBM modernization associated with deep underground basing and accuracy MARV development.

Addition of \$10 million for the Air Force's Advanced Strategic Missile System program to develop ICBM penetration aids.

Approval of \$2,086.1 million to continue Trident II development.

Reduction of \$6.37 million from the request for Tomahawk Sea Launched Cruise Missile development.

Approval of \$508.3 million to continue B-1B development.

Reduction of \$8.0 million from the Air Force request for Common Strategic Rotary Launcher (CSRL) development.

Reduction of \$26 million from the Air Force request to begin development of an advanced air-to-surface missile.

Reduction of \$150 million from the request for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Addition of \$10 million for development of Navy Strategic Communications; approval of \$77.1 million for the development of the E-6A TACAMO aircraft.

Approval of \$143.28 million for development of the Air Force Miniature Homing Vehicle Anti-Satellite System.

Reduction of \$5.0 million from the administration's request for the LHX.

Reduction of \$45.0 million from the request of \$113.4 million for the VTX.

Approval of \$158.5 million for development of the JVX.

Addition of \$50.0 million for A-6E improvements.

Addition of \$15.0 million to begin development of an austere, all-weather capability for the F/A-18.

Addition of \$12.0 million to begin development of a Marine low cost FLIR.

Approval of \$98.3 million for development of the LANTIRN system.

Approval of \$98.2 million for development of the Air Force JSTARS.

Approval of \$146.9 million for development of the F-15E.

Approval of \$24.0 million for development of the cranked-arrow wing F-16.

Reduction of \$20.0 million for development of the submarine ASW Stand-Off Weapon.

Approval of \$174.3 million for development of a new design nuclear-powered attack submarine (SSN-21).

Reduction of \$43.0 million for seven programs involving airborne anti-submarine warfare.

Deletion of \$5.751 million for the Navy's SURTASS program.

Reduction of \$19.5 million for the Aircraft Carrier ASW Helicopter program.

Addition of \$14.6 million in RDT&E and \$11.7 million in the aircraft procurement account for adaptation of the Penguin anti-ship missile for LAMPS MK-III helicopters.

Reduction of \$5.0 million for the Navy's Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile program.

Reduction of \$10 million for continued development of the DDG-51 combat system.

Addition of \$20 million for the Navy's Mark 92 Fire Control System Upgrade program.

Reduction of \$24.662 million for the Navy's Regional Tactical Surveillance program.

Addition of \$1.0 million for the Navy's Mine Development (Advanced) program.

Deletion of \$2.959 million for Surface Ship Navigation Systems.

Approval of \$324.048 million for the Navy's Defense Research Sciences program.

Deletion of \$7.95 million for the Navy's Advanced Technology for Logistics Information program.

Reduction of \$14.569 million for the Navy's RDT&E laboratory and facilities management program.

Deletion of \$4.571 million for the Amphibious Assault Craft.

Addition of \$6.0 million for Joint Service Rotary Engine Development.

Approval of \$129.285 million for the C-17 Airlift Aircraft.

Addition of \$2.0 million for a C-5A Airlift Aircraft demonstration.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CHANGES

Recommended \$78.5 billion for Operation and Maintenance of the Armed Forces in fiscal year 1985. This amounts to real growth of over 6.5 percent above the fiscal year 1984 program.

Recommended reductions of \$2.5 billion. Of this amount, 35 percent is associated with economic changes in the price of fuel and in foreign currency.

Approved most of the reductions proposed in the May budget revisions, but did not approve the proposed reductions in flying hours, the deferral of an SSBN overhaul, nor the proposed deactivation of the Army National Guard Roland air defense unit.

MANPOWER CHANGES

Reduction of 10,260 active duty personnel from the total requested end strength of 2,165,800.

Approval of a 4% increase in basic pay and basic allowance for subsistence for all personnel, except E-1's with less than 4 months of active duty whose pay would not be increased.

Modification of the basic allowance for quarters and the variable housing allowance to more closely align these allowances with the housing costs of military members.

Approval of a total authorized average strength for the Selected Reserve of 1,080,088, an increase of more than 44,000 above the authorized average strength for fiscal year 1984.

Extension of the authority to pay enlistment and reenlistment bonuses through fiscal year 1986.

Reduction of 6,600 civilian personnel from the total requested end strength of 1,084,800.

Continuation of the exemption of industrially-funded civilians from civilian personnel ceilings.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

House Reports: No. 98-691 (Committee on Armed Services) and No. 98-1080 (Committee of Conference).

Senate Report: No. 98-500 (Committee on Armed Services).

Congressional Record, Vol. 130 (1984):

May 15-17, 23-24, 30-31; June 1, considered and passed House.

June 7-8, 11-15, 18-20, considered and passed Senate.

Sept. 26, House agreed to conference report.

Sept. 27, Senate agreed to conference report.

Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine

(Public Law 98-36, 98th Congress, S. 653, May 27, 1983)

Purpose of the Act

This Act establishes the Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine and authorizes the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences to interact with the Foundation and other nonprofit entities.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

S. 653 was referred to the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel, which received favorable reports on the legislation from the Defense Department and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. The committee reported a substitute bill reflecting changes recommended by the committee.

The committee described the purposes of the Foundation as: (1) carrying out medical research and education projects under cooperative arrangements with the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, (2) serving as a focus for the interchange between military and civilian medical personnel; and (3) encouraging the participation of medical, dental, nursing, veterinary, and other biomedical sciences in the work of the Foundation for the mutual benefit of military and civilian medicine. Medical research projects by the Foundation include applied and clinical research, including patient care when necessary as an adjunct to such research.

The bill established the Foundation as an educational and research organization and a nonprofit charitable corporation, expected to receive funds for itself and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences from the same sources as private foundations (e.g., contributions from individuals, business, universities, foundations and government contracts and grants.) The legislation entailed no additional cost to the Government. Oversight of Foundation activities is provided by a nine-member Council of Directors, composed of the chairman and Ranking Minority Members of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees and the Dean of the Uniformed Services University as ex officio members and four members appointed by the five ex officio members. [Public Law 98-132, Oct. 17, 1983, designated the Foundation as the "Henry M. Jackson Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine" in memory of the Honorable Henry M. Jackson, Senator from Washington (1952-1983), who died on September 1, 1983.]

Floor Action

S. 653 was passed by the Senate by voice vote. The House passed the bill with technical amendments by a vote of 295 to 0, and the Senate concurred with the House amendments.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 98-39 (Committee on Armed Services).
Congressional Record, vol. 129 (1983).

Mar. 23, 1983, considered and passed by Senate.

May 9, 1983, considered and passed by House, amended.

May 12, 1983, considered and passed by Senate, as amended by House.

Military Construction Authorization Act, 1984

(Public Law 98-115, 98th Congress, S. 720/H.R. 2972, October 11, 1983)

Purpose of the Act

This Act authorizes appropriations for military construction and family housing of military personnel for fiscal year 1984 in the amount of \$7,345,527,000.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

The fiscal year 1984 military construction authorization bill was introduced as S. 720 and referred to the Subcommittee on Military Construction, which held hearings on April 18 and 19, 1983. The Department of Defense request included about 1,000 projects at some 450 major military installations in the United States and overseas. The committee incorporated S. 720 as an amendment to S. 675, Omnibus Defense Authorization Bill, 1984 (Title II of S. 675 as reported).

To accommodate action by the Senate in establishing a budget ceiling for the national defense function in fiscal year 1984, the committee agreed that the military construction request would have to be reduced by about \$1.1 billion, from the \$8,547,586,000 requested to the \$7,349,310,000 approved by the Senate. Areas of special committee interest and activity included construction of family housing in Europe, set-asides for small architect-engineer firms in contract awards, efforts to standardize barracks and living quarters among the services, use of third party contracts for utilities at military bases, and funding of Army hospital construction.

Floor Action

The House version of the military construction bill (H.R. 2972) passed the House by voice vote on June 21, 1983. The Senate amended H.R. 2972 by substituting the text of S. 720 (Title II of S. 675) and passed the amended version by voice vote on July 26, 1983, requesting a conference to resolve differences between Senate and House versions of H.R. 2972.

Conference Action

House and Senate conferees agreed to authorize the following amounts for military construction programs in fiscal year 1984, compared to the funding requested and that approved by the Senate:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Requested	Senate approved	Conference approved
Title I, Army.....	2,615,879	2,426,173	2,450,959
Title II, Navy.....	1,929,577	1,741,483	1,763,520
Title III, Air Force.....	3,179,086	2,428,908	2,375,071
Title IV, Defense agencies.....	418,144	341,836	306,386
Title V, NATO infrastructure.....	150,000	150,000	150,000
Title VII, Reserves.....	254,900	260,910	299,591
Total.....	8,547,586	7,349,310	7,345,527

The conferees also agreed to the following matters of interest to the committee:

(1) *Overseas military family housing.*—In approving construction of more than 1,100 units of overseas family housing as requested, the conferees agreed to the committee initiative to authorize an additional 500 units for the Army, with a committee provision requiring the use of prefabricated housing modules and components made from U.S. materials and involving U.S. contractors. Under conference agreement, this provision will apply to at least 90 percent of all overseas family housing units.

(2) *Trident training facility.*—The conferees supported the committee's authorization of \$81.7 million requested for a training facility to be constructed by the Navy at King's Bay, Georgia, to provide essential training in support of the Trident strategic weapon system.

(3) *Upgrade of Turkish air bases.*—The conferees supported the committee's authorization of \$66.7 million requested to begin upgrading two Turkish air bases that will serve as collocated bases for U.S. augmentation aircraft on NATO assignments.

(4) *Third party contracting for utilities.*—For several years the committee has asked the Defense Department to enter into long-term third party contracts to provide utilities at military bases. In agreeing to authorize funding requested for central heating plants at K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan, and Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois, the conferees directed the Air Force to make reasonable efforts to obtain third party contracts for construction and operation of these facilities.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 98-174, Title II (Committee on Armed Services).

House Report No. 98-166 (Committee on Armed Services).

House Report No. 98-359 (Committee of Conference, H.R. 2972).

Congressional Record, Vol. 129 (1983).

June 21, 1983, considered and passed by House.

July 26, 1983, considered and passed by Senate, as amended by substitution of Title II of S. 675.

Sept. 22, 1983, conference report agreed to by House.

Sept. 27, 1983, conference report agreed to by Senate.

Military Justice Act of 1983

(Public Law 98-209, 98th Congress, S. 974, December 6, 1983)

Purpose of the Act

This Act is intended to improve the administration of military justice and to revise the procedures for review of courts-martial.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

S. 974 was referred to the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel, which held hearings on similar legislation (97th Congress, S. 2521) on September 9 and 16, 1982. Intending to streamline pre-trial procedures and the post-trial review process without depriving military personnel of any fundamental rights, the bill reported by the committee included the following major provisions:

1. *Referral of charges.*—The bill makes the Staff Judge Advocate responsible for assessing the legality of prospective general courts-martial.

2. *Designation of court-martial personnel.*—The bill permits delegation of power to excuse court members and authorizes the military judge to excuse members for good cause after the court-martial has been assembled.

3. *Convening authority's post-trial duties.*—The bill emphasizes that the convening authority's post-trial role primarily involves clemency matters rather than a formal appellate review.

4. *Appellate jurisdiction.*—The bill permits the accused in a non-capital case to waive or withdraw the otherwise mandatory appeal to the Court of Military Review.

5. *Interlocutory appeal.*—The bill permits interlocutory appeal by the Government under standards similar to those applicable in Federal civilian law.

6. *Review powers of the Judge Advocate General.*—The bill authorizes review for sentence appropriateness and gives the Judge Advocate General the same powers to order rehearings that are available to the Courts of Military Review.

7. *Review of decisions by the Court of Military Appeals.*—The bill permits the parties to petition the Supreme Court to review decisions of the Court of Military Appeals through discretionary writs of certiorari, which has not previously been an available judicial recourse from adverse decisions.

8. *Drug abuse in the Armed Forces.*—The bill establishes specific punitive articles in the Uniform Code of Military Justice for drug-related offenses.

Floor Action

S. 974 passed the Senate by voice vote on April 28, 1983, with a floor amendment (Jepsen) concerning the time allowed the accused to submit post-trial material for the court to consider in its findings and sentence. The bill passed the House by voice vote on November 16, 1983, with technical amendments in which the Senate concurred.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 98-53 (Committee on Armed Services).

House Report No. 98-549 (Committee on Armed Services).
Congressional Record, vol. 129 (1983).

Apr. 28, 1983, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Nov. 16, 1983, considered and passed House, amended.

Nov. 18, 1983, passed by Senate, concurring with House amendments.

Intelligence Authorization, 1984

(Public Law 98-215, 98th Congress, S. 1230/H.R. 2968, December 9, 1983)

Purpose of the Act

This Act authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1984 for intelligence activities of the United States, the Intelligence Community Staff, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System and authorizes the personnel end strength as of September 30, 1984, for the Central Intelligence Agency and the Intelligence Community Staff.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

S. 1230 was referred to the committee's Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces, after the bill was reported by the Select Committee on Intelligence. Since the classified and sensitive nature of U.S. intelligence activities prevents public disclosure of details of the intelligence budget, the Select Committee on Intelligence presented these details in a classified annex (in addition to issuing the unclassified Senate Report 98-77). Similarly, the Armed Services Committee prepared, in addition to its unclassified Senate Report 98-171, a classified appendix to the Select Committee's classified annex detailing recommended changes to the Select Committee report that were later accepted by the Senate.

The committee also recommended amendment of current law to permit a military officer to serve as Director of the Intelligence Community Staff on the same basis and conditions provided for such an officer serving in the positions of Director or Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Under this amendment, a commissioned officer serving as Director or Deputy Director of the CIA or as Director of the Intelligence Community Staff would not be counted against the numbers and percentages of such an officer's rank and grade that are authorized for the officer's military service; however, this exemption would not apply to more than one such officer serving in any of these three positions at any one time.

Floor Action

The House bill (H.R. 2968) that was passed by the House on November 20, 1983, by a vote of 243 to 171 contained provisions (1) terminating funding for military and paramilitary activities in Nicaragua after a certain period of time and (2) authorizing \$50 million for arms interdiction assistance to friendly Central American countries. The Senate bill (S. 1230) contained no comparable provisions. On November 3, 1983, the Senate amended H.R. 2968 by substituting the text of S. 1230, passed the amended bill by voice vote, and requested a conference with the House.

Conference Action

House and Senate conferees agreed to a compromise provision that limited funding for military and paramilitary activities in Nicaragua to \$24 million in fiscal year 1984. The Committee's provision concerning military officers serving as Director of the Intelligence Community Staff was agreed to by the conference committee.

The conferees agreed to authorize \$18,500,000 for 215 Intelligence Community Staff personnel in fiscal year 1984 and agreed to a House provision authorizing \$13,800,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation's counterterrorism program.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 98-77 (Select Committee on Intelligence).

Senate Report No. 98-171 (Committee on Armed Services).

House Report No. 98-189, Part I (Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence).

House Report No. 98-189, Part II (Committee on Armed Services).

House Report No. 98-569 (Committee of Conference).

Congressional Record, vol. 129 (1983).

Oct. 20 1983, considered and passed by House, vote of 243-171.

Nov. 3, 1983, considered and passed by Senate, amended.

Nov. 18, 1983, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

Transfer of U.S.S. Albacore

(Public Law 98-149, 98th Congress, S. 1944, November 7, 1983)

Purpose of the Act

This Act waives the legal requirement for a 60-day period of congressional review in the transfer of the obsolete *U.S.S. Albacore* from the U.S. Navy to the Portsmouth Submarine Memorial Association, Incorporated.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

Introduced by Senators Humphrey and Rudman, S. 1944 was referred to the Subcommittee on Sea Power and Force Projection and favorably reported by the committee, which examined and approved the transfer proposal in order to facilitate preparation of the vessel for exhibition in the Port of Portsmouth Marine Museum, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Congressional Record, vol. 129 (1983).

Oct. 20 1983, considered and passed by Senate.

Oct. 26, 1983, considered and passed by House.

Use of Proxies by the Board of the Panama Canal Commission

(Public Law 98-217, 98th Congress, H.R. 3969, February 14, 1984)

Purpose of the Act

This Act amends the Panama Canal Act of 1979 to authorize the Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary's designee, to exercise proxy votes for an absent member of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

House Report No. 98-515 (Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries).

Congressional Record, vol. 129 (1983).

Nov. 15, 1983, considered and passed by House

Congressional Record, vol. 130 (1984).

Jan. 31, 1984, considered and passed by Senate.

Competition in Contracting Act of 1984

(Public Law 98-369, 98th Congress, S. 338, July 18, 1984)

Purpose of the Act

This Act, as incorporated in the Omnibus Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-369), is intended to increase the use of competition in Government contracting and to impose more stringent restrictions on the awarding of noncompetitive sole-source contracts.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

Following favorable reporting of S. 338 by the Committee on Governmental Affairs, which had recommended similar legislation in the 97th Congress, the committee held hearings on June 7 and 9 and reported the bill favorably on June 27, 1983 (Senate Report No. 98-297). In addition to technical amendments to S. 338 as proposed by the Committee on Governmental Affairs, the committee recommended several substantive modifications:

(1) *Dual-sourcing authority.*—The committee recommended (a) that an agency head be specifically permitted to exclude a particular source (e.g. the contractor currently providing goods or services) in exercising dual-sourcing authority; (b) that such authority be exercised to maintain as well as to increase competition; and (c) that dual-sourcing authority be exercised where it would be in the interest of national defense to establish or maintain an essential research capability provided by an educational or nonprofit institution or a U.S.-funded research and development center.

(2) *Grounds for use of noncompetitive procedures.*—The committee recommended (a) that in the use of noncompetitive procedures when property or services are available from only one source, the concept of "availability" should include sources that have the capacity to produce the property or deliver the services to Government specifications and delivery schedules, as well as those suppliers with a particular item already in stock; (b) that noncompetitive procedures be permitted for follow-on contracts involving technical or special property that required a substantial initial investment or long preparation for manufacture, and when production by a different source would result in additional cost to the Government or unduly delay delivery; (c) that in permitting the use of noncompetitive procedures to maintain domestic industrial capability or to achieve national industrial mobilization, the need for establishing and maintaining essential research capabilities through educational or nonprofit institutions or U.S.-funded research and development centers should be recognized; and (d) that when a statute provides that procurement be made through another agency or specified source, the use of noncompetitive procedures should be expanded to apply to brand-name commercial items for authorized resale (e.g. soft drink bottling, for which there may be only one source of supply).

(3) *Justification for use of noncompetitive procedures.*—The committee recommended that the use of noncompetitive procedures be justified in writing to permit effective oversight.

(4) *Application of Davis-Bacon and Walsh-Healy Acts.*—As reported by the Committee on Governmental Affairs, the bill lacked a provision of existing law which provides that purchases or contracts awarded through negotiated procedures shall be treated as if made with formal advertising for purposes of applying the Davis-Bacon Act and the Walsh-Healy Act. The committee reinserted this provision, which had been inadvertently deleted.

(5) *Awards in competitive procurement without discussion.*—The committee recommended that when an agency head makes an award without discussion, it should be clearly demonstrated from the existence of effective competition or prior cost experience with the product or service that acceptance of an initial proposal without discussion would result in a fair and reasonable price.

(6) *Exceptions from advertising procurements.*—The committee recommended that the notice provisions of S. 338 not apply to noncompetitive procurement through an unsolicited research proposal that demonstrates a unique or innovative concept when publication would disclose the originality of thought or innovativeness of the proposed research or proprietary data.

(7) *Effective date.*—The committee recommended that the bill take effect 270 days after enactment, instead of the one year requested by Defense Department witnesses or the 180 days proposed by the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

Floor Action

S. 338 was passed by the Senate on November 11, 1983, by voice vote with technical amendments and corrections by two of its sponsors (Cohen and Levin). On April 30, 1984, the Senate passed by voice vote Cohen amendment No. 3035 to H.R. 2163 (Miscellaneous Tariff, Trade and Custom Matters). The Cohen amendment was identical to S. 338 as previously amended and passed. It was later included in H.R. 4170 (Omnibus Deficit Reduction Act of 1984) through incorporation of provisions of H.R. 2163.

Conference Action

Senate and House conferees on H.R. 4170 adopted a substitute to the Cohen amendment (S. 338), which represented a compromise between S. 338 and two House measures—H.R. 5184, the Competition in Contracting Act of 1984, reported by the House Government Operations Committee, and H.R. 2545, the Defense Procurement Reform Act of 1983, under consideration by the House Armed Services Committee. The conference substitute retained the major provisions of the Senate amendment; incorporated "full and open" as the required standard for competition; strengthened the justification, approval, and notice requirements to safeguard against unnecessary sole-source contracts; established competition advocates to enhance accountability; and strengthened the bid protest process. In addition to amending the Armed Services Procurement Act and the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act as provided by S. 338, the conferees agreed further to amend the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act and the Budget and Accounting Act.

The former act was amended to define certain procurement terms, to establish notice and reporting requirements, and to create competition advocates in all procuring activities. The Budget and Accounting Act was amended to provide the General Accounting Office with a statutory base for its bid protest function.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 98-50 (Committee on Governmental Affairs).

Senate Report No. 98-297 (Committee on Armed Services).

House Report No. 98-861 (Committee of Conference, H.R. 4170).

Congressional Record, vol. 129 (1983).

Nov. 11, 1983, considered and passed by Senate, amended.

Congressional Record, vol. 130 (1984).

Apr. 30, 1984, considered and passed by Senate as amendment to H.R. 2163

[H.R. 2163 later incorporated in H.R. 4170].

June 27, 1984, House and Senate agreed to H.R. 4170 conference report.

Military Construction Authorization Act, 1985

(Public Law 98-407, 98th Congress, S. 2364/H.R. 5604, August 28, 1984)

Purpose of the Act

This Act authorizes appropriations for military construction and family housing of military personnel for fiscal year 1985 in the amount of \$9,133,908,000.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

The fiscal year 1985 military construction authorization bill was introduced as S. 2364 and referred to the Subcommittee on Military Construction, which reviewed these programs in joint hearings with the Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Military Construction (March 20-23, 1984). The fiscal year 1985 request included nearly 1,500 projects at some 700 military installations in the United States and overseas. Three fourths of the initial request was for new construction, and one fourth involved operation and maintenance of military housing.

The Defense Department initially requested authorization of \$10,499,802,000 for fiscal year 1985 (23 percent more than requested for fiscal year 1984 and 43 percent more than authorized for fiscal year 1984). On May 3, 1984, the Defense Department reduced the fiscal year 1985 request for military construction and family housing by \$1.25 billion in new budget authority, in response to the President's announcement in March regarding reduction of Federal deficits. The committee recommended authorization of \$1.2 billion less than the initial request for military construction and family housing.

The committee expressed specific concerns and recommendations in regard to the following areas of special emphasis:

(1) *Hospital sizing.*—The Secretary of Defense was directed to convene a "Blue Ribbon Panel" of non-DOD health care experts to review criteria for sizing military hospitals, to determine whether more use of civilian health facilities would be cost effective, and to report findings by March 1, 1985. No size-specific construction would be undertaken before these findings were available.

(2) *World War II buildings.*—The committee added a provision requiring the Army to demolish one square foot of some World

War II facility for each square foot of new construction added to the inventory, referring only to installations in the United States.

(3) *Child Care Centers*.—Each service was directed to seek via competitive bidding a third party contract with a private firm to build and operate one child care facility on a U.S. base, with a report and cost analysis of this effort to be provided to appropriate congressional committees 15 days before award of any contract for a child care facility under conventional procedures.

(4) *NATO burdensharing*.—The committee denied the Army's request for ammunition storage facilities on grounds that these facilities should be part of the NATO Infrastructure program and that ammunition stocks in such facilities would be far in excess of the levels stored by our allies, and because there are other ways of storing ammunition.

(5) *Section Six Schools*.—The funds for dependent schools owned and operated by the military (section 6 schools established in the 1950s when local civilian schools were segregated) were authorized on condition that these schools be transferred to the jurisdiction of local school districts.

(6) *Third Party Contracting*.—The committee noted recent Air Force efforts to finance the construction and operation of new heating plants via third party contracts and urged the services to pursue such contracts to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of this approach, so that the committee can better assess future requests for heating plants.

Floor Action

The House version of the military construction bill (H.R. 5604) passed the House by a vote of 312 to 49 on June 22, 1984. The Senate amended H.R. 5604 by substituting the text of S. 2364 (Title II of S. 2723) and passed the amended version by voice vote on June 26, 1984. A conference was requested to resolve the differences between Senate and House versions of H.R. 5604.

Conference Action

House and Senate conferees agreed to authorize the following amounts for military construction programs in fiscal year 1985, compared to the funding initially requested and that approved by the Senate:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Requested	Senate approved	Conference approved
Title I, Army.....	3,687,174	3,358,832	3,140,884
Title II, Navy.....	2,509,086	2,358,381	2,288,803
Title III, Air Force.....	3,136,742	2,685,031	2,791,063
Title IV, Defense agencies.....	479,300	358,245	357,075
Title V, NATO infrastructure.....	296,700	131,700	131,700
Title VII, Reserves.....	390,800	407,900	424,383
Total.....	10,499,802	9,300,089	9,133,908

The conferees endorsed the language of both House and Senate reports regarding their respective areas of special emphasis, except

insofar as such language was specifically modified by the conference report. Three items of special emphasis by the committee were mentioned or modified to some extent by the conference report:

(1) *NATO burdensharing*.—Expressing continued concern over the apparent unwillingness of the NATO allies to increase their financial support of U.S. forces deployed in Europe, the conferees authorized funding for the Rheinberg facility on the condition that the administration make a further effort to persuade the West German Government to buy this facility for use by U.S. forces.

(2) *World War II buildings*.—The conferees agreed that the Army should demolish World War II temporary wooden buildings equal to the area of replacement facilities added to the inventory in the United States after October 1, 1984. The Army was directed to conduct space utilization surveys at U.S. bases and to report on the progress of demolition plans by June 30, 1985.

(3) *Child care centers*.—The conferees agreed to the committee's recommendation that each of the services seek contracts with private firms for construction and operation of one child care center, with a cost-analysis report to the appropriate congressional committees at least 30 days before contract award. The conferees also agreed that future child care projects would not be considered by the armed services committees unless this pilot effort were undertaken.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 98-500, Title II (Committee on Armed Services).

House Report No. 98-765 (Committee on Armed Services).

House Report No. 98-962 (Committee of Conference, H.R. 5604).

Congressional Record, vol. 130 (1984).

June 22, 1984, considered and passed by House, vote of 312-49.

June 26, 1984, considered and passed by Senate, as amended.

Aug. 8, 1984, conference report agreed to by House.

Aug. 9, 1984, conference report agreed to by Senate.

Small Business and Federal Procurement Competition Enhancement Act of 1984

(Public Law 98-577, 98th Congress, H.R. 4209, October 30, 1984)

Purpose of the Act

This Act is intended (1) to eliminate procurement practices that inhibit free and open competition for Government contracts, (2) to promote the use of Federal contracting opportunities to expand U.S. industrial capabilities, and (3) to foster opportunities for small business participation in the Federal procurement process.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

S. 2489, the Senate companion to H.R. 4209, was referred to the committee's Ad Hoc Task Force on Selected Defense Procurement Matters on May 14, 1984, after the Small Business Committee had reported an amended version of the bill. The procurement task force, chaired by Senator Quayle, held an open hearing on May 16 and marked up the bill on May 23. On June 11, 1984, the committee reported an amended version of S. 2489, without issuing a numbered report.

The committee made a number of substantive changes in the bill as reported from the Small Business Committee, particularly in regard to qualifying new companies for participation in Federal procurement, increasing competition at the sub-contractor level, and clarifying the rights of contractors and the Government to the use of technical data on the manufacture of procurement items. For example, the committee bill provided that the products of two manufacturers could be qualified at Government expense (versus up to five new companies as provided in the original bill). The committee added a provision that the Office of Federal Procurement Policy report on the the feasibility of requiring prime contractors to establish procedures to qualify competing sources for widely used components of major systems. Other provisions required contractors to specify which technical data would not be furnished to the Government and, in the case of releasable data, to furnish complete, accurate, and up-to-date technical data as agreed to by contract. Another committee provision prohibited prime contractors from limiting direct sales by their subcontractors to the Government.

Floor Action

Before passing H.R. 4209 unanimously on August 7, 1984, the Senate amended the House bill by substituting the text of S. 2489 as modified by six floor amendments. These amendments added provisions requiring a General Accounting Office report on small business contract opportunities, a plan for better management of small parts data, improved procedures for procuring spare parts and supplies, establishment of an Office of Competition Advocate General, and longer tours of duty for officers in key procurement management positions in the Defense Department. Many of these provisions were also included in the 1985 Defense Authorization Act.

The House passed the Senate version of H.R. 4209 with amendments that the Senate agreed to without a conference. This final version of the bill represented a Senate-House compromise, which included several provisions incorporated earlier in the fiscal year 1985 Defense Authorization Act. For example, the bill required the Small Business Administration to assign a breakout procurement center representative to each major Federal procurement center to monitor and recommend practices to effect cost savings through increased competition and small business participation. Other provisions would allow any business to bid for a Government contract, if it could demonstrate ability to meet Government standards, and would require contractors to charge the Government no more for its commercial products than it charges the public, except in special circumstances.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Congressional Record, vol. 130 (1984).

Aug. 7, 1984, Senate considered and passed H.R. 4209 as amended by substitution of the text of S. 2489, by vote of 94-0.

Oct. 2, 1984, House considered and passed H. Res. 599 amending the Senate version of H.R. 4209.

Oct. 4, 1984, Senate agreed to House amendments to H.R. 4209.

Intelligence Authorization, 1985

(Public Law 98-618, 98th Congress, H.R. 5399, November 8, 1984)

Purpose of the Act

This Act authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1985 for intelligence activities of the United States, the Intelligence Community Staff, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System and authorizes the personnel end strength as of September 30, 1985, for the Central Intelligence Agency and the Intelligence Community Staff.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

S. 2713, the Senate companion of the fiscal year 1985 intelligence authorization bill, was referred to both the Armed Services Committee and the Foreign Relations Committee on May 24, 1984, when the Select Committee on Intelligence reported the original bill. It was again referred to the Armed Services Committee on June 29, when the Foreign Relations Committee reported an amended version. The committee considered and approved the bill on July 31, reporting it on August 2 without amendment and without a written report. Because of the sensitive nature of intelligence activities, details of the intelligence budget were provided in a classified supplement to the report prepared by the Select Committee on Intelligence.

Floor Action

The House version of the fiscal year 1985 intelligence authorization bill (H.R. 5399) was passed on August 2, 1984, by a vote of 294 to 118. The most controversial issue in the House bill was a provision denying funds for activities in Nicaragua. The Senate passed H.R. 5399 by voice vote on October 11, 1984, after substituting an amended version of S. 2713 to which the House agreed. The Senate amendments represented a House-Senate compromise agreed to previously in lieu of formal conference action.

The effect of the House-Senate compromise was to prohibit the use of funds authorized for military or paramilitary activities in Nicaragua until February 28, 1985, and thereafter to require passage of a joint congressional resolution if the President certified that Nicaragua is supporting anti-Government forces in Central America and requested funding for CIA activities in Nicaragua. In addition to funding specified in the classified Amended Schedule of Authorizations agreed to by the House and Senate Intelligence Committees, the compromise bill authorized \$104.5 million for a new CIA headquarters building, \$99.3 million for the CIA Retirement and Disability System, \$20.8 million for the Intelligence Community Staff (with a personnel ceiling of 232 full-time personnel), and \$14.5 million for FBI domestic counterterrorism activities. The bill also transferred responsibility for physical security of CIA facilities from special policemen of the General Services Administration to CIA personnel. The bill further provided that Congress be informed annually concerning the number, status, and privileges of foreign diplomats in the United States who represent governments engaging in intelligence activities in this country harmful to U.S.

national security, with information about any U.S. response to such conditions.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 98-481 (Select Committee on Intelligence).

Senate Report No. 98-527 (Committee on Foreign Relations).

House Report No. 98-743 Pt. 1 (Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence).

House Report No. 98-743, Pt. 2 (Committee on Armed Services).

Congressional Record, vol. 130 (1984).

Aug. 2, 1984, considered and passed by House, vote of 294-118.

Oct. 11, 1984, considered and passed by Senate, amended by substituting text of S. 2713 as amended.

Oct. 11, 1984, House agreed to Senate amendments.

LEGISLATION REPORTED BUT NOT ENACTED INTO PUBLIC LAW

Military travel for MIA/POW families: To amend chapter 157 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide transportation for next of kin of certain persons who are unaccounted for, to attend annual national meetings sponsored by the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia (S. 1245)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 98-187 (Committee on Armed Services).
Congressional Record, vol. 129 (1983).

July 20, 1983, considered and passed by Senate.

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Sale of ammunition: To authorize the Secretary of the Army to sell ammunition for use for avalanche-control purposes (S. 2100)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 98-411 (Committee on Armed Services).
Congressional Record, vol. 130 (1984).

May 8, 1984, considered and passed by Senate.

(See related provision in Public Law 98-525, sec. 1538.)

RESOLUTIONS REPORTED AND ADOPTED

Authorizing expenditures by committees of the Senate (S. Res. 76)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 98-14 (Committee on Rules and Administration).

Congressional Record, vol. 129 (1983).

Mar. 1, 1983, original resolution reported by Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mar. 2, 1983, agreed to by Senate.

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Authorizing expenditures by committees of the Senate (S. Res. 354)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 98-359 (Committee on Rules and Administration).

Congressional Record, vol. 130 (1984).

Feb. 27, 1984, original resolution reported by Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mar. 2, 1984, agreed to by Senate.

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Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 2723 (S. Res. 394)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Congressional Record, vol. 130 (1984).

May 22, 1984, considered and approved by the committee.

May 31, 1984, original resolution reported to Senate without written report and referred to Committee on the Budget.

June 5, 1984, reported from Budget Committee without amendment.

June 6, 1984, agreed to by Senate.

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Army Museum: Favoring a National Museum of the United States Army (S. Con. Res. 75)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Congressional Record, vol. 129 (1983).

Oct. 6, 1983, introduced by Senators Leahy, Warner, Stennis, Levin, Goldwater, Inouye, and Denton.

Oct. 19, 1983, referred to Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel.

Congressional Record, vol. 130 (1984).

July 31, 1984, considered and approved by the committee.

Aug. 9, 1984, reported to the Senate with amendments.

Aug. 10, 1984, agreed to by Senate.

HEARINGS ON NOMINATIONS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

[Unless otherwise indicated, all persons listed below personally appeared before committee or subcommittee in open session, and were subsequently approved by the committee, all open hearings printed; executive not printed, unless otherwise indicated]

Date considered by committee	Name	Date confirmed by Senate
May 24, 1983.....	Armitage, Richard L., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs), vice Francis J. West, resigned.	May 25, 1983
Nov. 17, 1983.....	Burch, Michael I., of Florida, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), vice Henry E. Catto, Jr., resigned.	Nov. 18, 1983
Sept. 20, 1984.....	Carver, Richard E., Jr., of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Financial Management), vice Russell D. Hale, resigned.	Sept. 26, 1984
Nov. 17, 1983.....	Coleman, Francis C., of Florida, for reappointment as a Member of Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for the term expiring May 1, 1989. (Nominee did not appear before the Committee.)	Nov. 18, 1983
Feb. 28, 1984.....	Conn, Robert H., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management), new position.	Feb. 29, 1984
July 31; Aug. 1, 1984.....	Cooper, Robert S., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Technology, new position created by P.L. 98-94.	Aug. 2, 1984
May 24, 1983.....	Cox, Chapman B., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), vice John S. Herrington, resigned.	May 25, 1983
July 26, 1984.....	Cox, Walter T., III, of South Carolina, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Military Appeals for a term of fifteen years, vice William Holmes Cook, retired.	July 27, 1984
Apr. 24, 26, 1984.....	Cox, Chapman B., of Virginia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Defense, vice William H. Taft, IV, resigned. (Appeared also in Executive session.)	May 1, 1984
July 31; Aug. 1, 1984.....	Helm, Robert W., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), vice Vincent Puritano, resigned.	Aug. 2, 1984
July 31, 1984.....	Hill, M. Robert, Jr., of California, to be a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for a term expiring June 20, 1989, vice Eugene M. Farber, term expired. (Nominee did not appear.)	Aug. 2, 1984
Feb. 28, 1984.....	Hillier, Pringle P., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management), vice Joel E. Bonner, Jr., resigned.	Feb. 29, 1984
Aug. 7, 1984.....	Hoover, William W., of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Energy (Defense Programs), vice Herman E. Roser, resigned.	Aug. 9, 1984
May 24, 1983.....	Kelley, Gen. Paul X., U.S. Marine Corps to be Commandant of the Marine Corps.	May 25, 1983
July 31; Aug. 1, 1984.....	Latham, Donald C., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence, new position created by P.L. 98-94.	Aug. 2, 1984
Mar. 16, 1983.....	Maguire, Bernard A., of Virginia, to be Associate Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (National Preparedness Programs), vice Gloria Cusumano Jimenez, resigned.	Mar. 17, 1983
Nov. 9, 1983.....	Mayer, William E., of California, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), vice John H. Moxley III, resigned.	Nov. 15, 1983
Oct. 8; Nov. 2, 1983.....	Myers, Major General Paul W., United States Air Force, to be appointed to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list. (Nominee did not appear; executive sessions; not printed.) (Nomination reported to Senate Nov. 4, 1983. Exec. Rept. 98-19.)	Nov. 9, 1983

HEARINGS ON NOMINATIONS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE— Continued

[Unless otherwise indicated, all persons listed below personally appeared before committee or subcommittee in open session, and were subsequently approved by the committee, all open hearings printed; executive not printed, unless otherwise indicated]

Date considered by committee	Name	Date confirmed by Senate
July 31, 1984	Peterson, Ann S., of Illinois, to be a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for a term expiring June 20, 1989, vice Robert Higgins Ebert, term expired. (Nominee did not appear.)	Aug. 2, 1984
Feb. 17, 1983	Puritano, Vincent, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), vice Jack R. Borsting, resigned.	Feb. 24, 1983
July 31; Aug. 1, 1984	Pyatt, Everett, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Shipbuilding and Logistics, vice George A. Sawyer, resigned.	Aug. 2, 1984
Mar. 22, 1983	Sherick, Joseph H., of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Defense (new position). (Nomination referred sequentially to Committee on Governmental Affairs.)	Apr. 28, 1983
June 29, 1983	Spurlock, Delbert L., Jr., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), vice Harry N. Walters, resigned.	July 11, 1983
Jan. 24, 31, 1984	Taft, William H., IV., of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense, vice W. Paul Thayer, resigned.	Feb. 2, 1984
July 31; Aug. 1, 1984	Untermeyer, Charles G., of Texas, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, vice Chapman B. Cox, resigned.	Aug. 2, 1984
May 3, 1984	Vessey, Gen. John W., Jr., USA, to be appointed to serve for a second term as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.	May 10, 1984
July 31; Aug. 1, 1984	Wade, James P., Jr., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Development and Support, new position created by P.L. 98-94.	Aug. 2, 1984
Apr. 24, 1984	Webb, James H., Jr., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, new position created by P.L. 98-94.	Apr. 26, 1984
Apr. 21, 1983	Wickham, General John A., Jr., to be Chief of Staff of the United States Army.	May 10, 1983

NOMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMED FORCES

The committee considered nominations for promotions in the armed services. Nominations submitted to the Senate by the President for confirmation resulted in the following:

First Session

January 3 through November 18, 1983

Army nominations, totaling 14,784, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	14,782
Failed at August-September adjournment	1
Failed at November 18 sine die adjournment	1
Navy nominations, totaling 21,994, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	21,994
Air Force nominations, totaling 12,819, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	12,792
Unconfirmed	26
Failed at August-September adjournment	1
Marine Corps nominations, totaling 2,990, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	2,990

Second Session

January 23 through October 12, 1984

Army nominations, totaling 14,031, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	14,031
Navy nominations, totaling 8,855, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	8,855
Air Force nominations (including 26 carried over from the first session), totaling 11,844, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	11,844
Marine Corps nominations, totaling 2,995, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	2,995

INVESTIGATIONS, HEARINGS, AND OTHER MATTERS NOT DIRECTLY PERTAINING TO LEGISLATION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

(Date of hearing and Person or Subject)

Jan. 26, 1983

Committee met to discuss subcommittee assignments, the committee operating budget, and to receive a staff briefing on the defense budget process. Executive, not printed.

Jan. 27, 1983

Committee met informally with the Subcommittee on Defense Cooperation of the Military Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly. Executive; not recorded.

Feb. 9, 1983

Committee held open hearing on environmental consequences of the proposed restart of the L-Reactor at the Savannah River Plant, Aiken, South Carolina. Printed.

Feb. 16, 1983

Committee met to receive a worldwide intelligence briefing from the Central Intelligence Agency. Executive; not printed.

Mar. 2, 1983

Committee met to consider its recommendations to the Budget Committee on the Fiscal Years 1984-1988 targets for the National Defense Budget Category. Executive; not printed.

Mar. 1, 1983

Committee met to receive a comprehensive net assessment briefing on U.S. and U.S.S.R. military capabilities. Executive; not printed.

April 18, 20, 21, 1983

Committee held open hearings on the MX missile. Printed.

June 9, 1983

Committee met informally with Brigadier General Gustavo Alvarez, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Honduras, regarding security issues of mutual concern. Executive; not printed.

July 28, 1983; Sept. 20, 28; Oct. 4; Nov. 2, 3, 9, 10, 16, 17, 1983

Committee met to receive testimony on the organization, structure and decisionmaking procedures of the Department of Defense.

July 28, 1983.—Heard Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger. Open session. Printed S. Hrg. 98-375, Part 1.

Sept. 20, 1983.—Heard former Department of Defense officials Mr. Richard C. Steadman, Mr. Philip Odeen and Lieutenant

General Victor H. Krulak, USMC (Ret.). Open session. Printed S. Hrg. 98-375, Part 2.

Sept. 28, 1983.—Heard former Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson and former Deputy Secretary of Defense and former Secretary of the Navy W. Graham Clayton, Jr. Open session. Printed S. Hrg. 98-375, Part 3.

Oct. 4, 1983.—Heard Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John W. Vessey, Jr., USA, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General David C. Jones, USAF (Ret.), and former Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps General Louis H. Wilson, USMC (Ret.). Open session. Printed S. Hrg. 98-375, Part 4.

Nov. 2, 1983.—Heard former Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger in the morning session. Heard Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh, Secretary of the Navy John F. Lehman, Secretary of the Air Force Verne Orr, former Secretary of the Air Force John L. McLucas, and former Under Secretary of the Navy R. James Woolsey in the afternoon session. Open session. Printed S. Hrg. 98-375, Parts 5 & 6.

Nov. 3, 1983.—Heard the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. European Command General Bernard W. Rogers, USA, the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Command Admiral Wesley L. McDonald, USN, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Command General Paul F. Gorman, USA. Open session. Printed S. Hrg. 98-375, Part 7.

Nov. 9, 1983.—Heard Army Chief of Staff General John A. Wickham, USA, Navy Chief of Naval Operations Admiral James D. Watkins, USN, Air Force Chief of Staff General Charles A. Gabriel, USAF, and Marine Corps Commandant General Paul X. Kelley, USMC. Open session. Printed S. Hrg. 98-375, Part 8.

Nov. 10, 1983.—Heard Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) John R. Quetsch and the Director of Program Analysis and Evaluation in the Office of the Secretary of Defense Dr. David S. Chu. Open session. Printed S. Hrg. 98-375, Part 9.

Nov. 16, 1983.—Heard former Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci III, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering Richard D. DeLauer, the President, Denver Aerospace, Martin-Marietta Mr. Norm R. Augustine, and the Chairman of the Board of the Hewlett-Packard Corporation Mr. David Packard. Open session. Printed S. Hrg. 98-375, Part 10.

Nov. 17, 1983.—Heard former National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski and former National Security Advisor Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft, USAF (Ret.). Open session. Printed S. Hrg. 98-375, Parts 11 & 12.

Aug. 2, 1983

Committee met to receive testimony on United States' military activities in Central America. Executive; not printed.

Sept. 14, 1983

Committee met informally with Defense Committee of the Storting of the Kingdom of Norway. Executive; not recorded.

Sept. 20, 1983

Committee met informally with Defense Committee of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany to discuss security issues of mutual interest. Executive; not recorded.

Sept. 21, 1983

Committee met informally with Field Marshal Abu Ghazala, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production of the Arab Republic of Egypt to discuss security issues of mutual interest. Executive; not recorded.

Sept 22, 1983

Committee met to receive a briefing on the political and military situation in Lebanon. Executive; not printed. (See also Oct 25, 31, 1983)

Sept. 28, 1983

Committee met to receive an update briefing on the status of the START negotiations. Executive; not printed.

Oct. 19, 1983

Committee held open hearing on the impact of proposed regulatory authority of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) on national defense and related government activities. Printed.

Oct. 25, 1983

Committee met to receive a briefing on the political and military situation in Lebanon. Executive; printed with security deletions.

Oct. 26, 27, 1983

Committee met to receive testimony on DOD spare parts procurement. Open; printed.

Oct, 31, 1983

Committee met to receive testimony on the bombing of the U.S. Marine Corps Headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon. Executive and open; printed with security deletions.

Jan. 25, 1984

Committee met to receive a worldwide intelligence briefing from the Central Intelligence Agency. Executive; not printed.

Jan. 26, 1984

Committee met informally with the Subcommittee on Defense Cooperation of the Military Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly to discuss NATO defense cooperative efforts. Executive; not recorded.

Jan. 31, 1984

Committee met to receive a comprehensive net assessment briefing on U.S. and U.S.S.R. military capabilities. Executive; not printed.

Feb. 7, 1984

Committee met to receive a briefing on the START negotiations. Executive; not printed.

Feb. 7, 1984

Committee met to receive testimony on the political and military situation in Lebanon. Executive; not printed.

Feb. 28, 1984

Committee met to receive testimony from Department of Defense and private industry officials on warranties on weapons systems. Open. Printed.

Mar. 7, 1984

Committee held hearing on the use of polygraphs for counterintelligence purposes in the Department of Defense. Open. Printed.

Mar. 14, 1984

Committee met to receive testimony on the national security implications of Soviet noncompliance with arms control commitments. Open and executive. Printed with security deletions.

Mar. 21, 1984

Committee met to consider its recommendations to the Budget Committee on the Fiscal Year 1985 defense funding level. Open.

Sept. 25, 1984

Committee met informally with the Defense Committee of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany to discuss security issues of mutual interest. Executive; not recorded.

Sept. 25, 1984

Committee met informally with the Defense Committees of the Belgian Senate and House of Representatives to discuss defense issues. Executive; not recorded.

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE STAFF

James F. McGovern, *Staff Director and Chief Counsel*
 Arnold L. Punaro, *Staff Director for the Minority* ^{9, 11}
 Robert E. Bayer, *Professional Staff Member* ⁸
 Robert G. Bell, *Professional Staff Member* ³¹
 Kathryn E. Bognovitz, *Special Assistant* ^{10, 24}
 Robert F. Bott, *Professional Staff Member* ¹⁶
 Barbara B. Brown, *Staff Assistant* ¹⁸
 Marie Chaillet, *Staff Assistant* ¹
 Christine Cowart Dauth, *Chief Clerk*
 Marie F. Dickinson, *Staff Assistant*
 Richard D. Finn, Jr., *Professional Staff Member*
 Judith A. Freedman, *Research Assistant* ²
 Douglas R. Graham, *Research Assistant* ⁴
 John J. Hamre, *Professional Staff Member* ²⁵
 Drew A. Harker, *Professional Staff Member* ¹²
 Angela M. Hearn, *Receptionist* ²⁸
 William E. Hoehn, Jr., *Professional Staff Member* ¹⁷
 George K. Johnson, Jr., *Professional Staff Member*
 Mary J. Kampo, *Staff Assistant* ³
 James R. Locher III, *Professional Staff Member*
 Karen A. Love, *Staff Assistant*
 David S. Lyles, *Professional Staff Member*
 José E. Martinez, *Professional Staff Member* ³⁰
 Kathleen L. McGuire, *Staff Assistant*
 Russell C. Miller, *Research Assistant* ²⁹
 Pamela G. Powell, *Staff Assistant* ²¹
 Gordon G. Riggle, *Professional Staff Member* ²⁷
 Mark B. Robinson, *Professional Staff Member* ¹³
 Ann E. Sauer, *Professional Staff Member* ¹⁴
 Inga B. Schoonover, *Staff Assistant* ²³
 Carl M. Smith, *Professional Staff Member*
 James C. Smith III, *Professional Staff Member*
 Jeffrey H. Smith, *Minority Counsel* ²⁰
 Gerald D. Strickler, *Printing and Documents Clerk*
 Lisa M. Tietge, *Staff Assistant* ²²
 Patrick A. Tucker, *Counsel* ⁵
 Richelle M. Turner, *Staff Assistant* ²⁸
 Patricia L. Watson, *Research Assistant* ^{6, 19}
 Toni D. White, *Special Assistant* ^{7, 15}
 Alan R. Yuspeh, *General Counsel*

J

Appointments: ¹ Jan. 24, 1983; ² Jan. 31, 1983; ³ Mar. 14, 1983; ⁴ Apr. 11, 1983; ⁵ Apr. 30, 1983; ⁶ May 29, 1983; ⁷ July 22, 1983; ⁸ Oct. 1, 1983; ⁹ Oct. 1, 1983; ¹⁰ Nov. 1, 1983; ¹¹ title changed Jan. 10, 1984; ¹² title changed Feb. 1, 1984; ¹³ title changed Feb. 1, 1984; ¹⁴ title changed Feb. 1, 1984; ¹⁵ title changed Feb. 1, 1984; ¹⁶ Feb. 18, 1984; ¹⁷ Feb. 18, 1984; ¹⁸ Feb. 24, 1984; ¹⁹ title changed Mar. 19, 1984; ²⁰ Mar. 12, 1984; ²¹ Mar. 19, 1984; ²² Mar. 19, 1984; ²³ Apr. 10, 1984; ²⁴ title

changed Apr. 11, 1984; ²⁵ May 7, 1984; ²⁶ May 8, 1984; ²⁷ May 16, 1984; ²⁸ June 25, 1984; ²⁹ Sept. 10, 1984; ³⁰ Nov. 12, 1984 (reappointment); ³¹ Dec. 18, 1984.

Resignations: Barbara A. Lacey, resigned Jan. 3, 1983; Mary A. Shields, resigned Jan. 3, 1983; Francis J. Sullivan, resigned Jan. 3, 1983; Kimberly A. Manning, resigned Mar. 11, 1983; Joseph T. Mayer, resigned Mar. 11, 1983; Ursula Wohlfahrt, resigned Apr. 13, 1983; Anthony J. Principi, resigned May 1, 1983; Robert S. Dotson, resigned Apr. 30, 1983; Frank J. Gaffney, Jr., resigned Aug. 20, 1983; Robert E. Nichols, resigned Oct. 31, 1983; Willis D. Smith, resigned Dec. 9, 1983; Patrick L. Renehan, resigned Dec. 31, 1983; Paul C. Besozzi, resigned Jan. 9, 1984; Kathy L. Keys, resigned Jan. 2, 1984; James G. Roche, resigned Jan. 9, 1984; Jacquie S. O'Grady, resigned Feb. 1, 1984; Bruce D. Porter, resigned Mar. 14, 1984; Tamara L. Farnsworth, resigned Mar. 23, 1984; Suzanne Bantz, resigned Apr. 27, 1984; Brenda K. Hudson, resigned June 1, 1984; Michael B. Donley, resigned Aug. 4, 1984; L. Wayne Arny III, resigned Aug. 5, 1984; José E. Martinez, resigned Sept. 4, 1984; Deborah H. DuBose, resigned Nov. 4, 1984; John G. Campbell, resigned Nov. 31, 1984.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. *Regular Meeting Day and Time.* The regular meeting day of the committee shall be each Thursday at 10:00 a.m., unless the committee or the chairman directs otherwise.

2. *Additional Meetings.* The chairman may call such additional meetings as he deems necessary.

3. *Special Meetings.* Special meetings of the committee may be called by a majority of the members of the committee in accordance with paragraph 3 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

4. *Open Meetings.* Each meeting of the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a meeting, or series of meetings by the committee or a subcommittee thereof on the same subject for a period of no more than fourteen (14) calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated below in clauses (a) through (f) would require the meeting to be closed, followed immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or meetings—

(a) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(b) will relate solely to matters of committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(c) will tend to charge an individual with a crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(d) will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

(e) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets or financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(1) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees;
or

(2) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order

to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

(f) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations.

5. *Presiding Officer.* The chairman shall preside at all meetings and hearings of the committee except that in his absence the ranking majority member present at the meeting or hearing shall preside unless by majority vote the committee provides otherwise.

6. *Quorum.* (a) A majority of the members of the committee are required to be actually present to report a matter or measure from the committee.

(b) Except as provided in subsections (a) and (c), and other than for the conduct of hearings, six members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of such business as may be considered by the committee.

(c) Three members of the committee, one of whom shall be a member of the minority party, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking a sworn testimony, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the full committee.

(d) Proxy votes may not be considered for the purpose of establishing a quorum.

7. *Proxy Voting.* Proxy voting shall be allowed on all measures and matters before the committee. The vote by proxy of any member of the committee may be counted for the purpose of reporting any measure or matter to the Senate if the absent member casting such vote has been informed of the matter on which he is being recorded and has affirmatively requested that he be so recorded.

8. *Announcement of Votes.* The results of all rollcall votes taken in any meeting of the committee on any measure, or amendment thereto, shall be announced in the committee report, unless previously announced by the committee. The announcement shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor and votes cast in opposition to each such measure and amendment by each member of the committee who was present at such meeting. The chairman may hold open a rollcall vote on any measure or matter which is before the committee until no later than midnight of the day on which the committee votes on such measure or matter.

9. *Subpoenas.* Subpoenas for attendance of witnesses and for the production of memoranda, documents, records, and the like may be issued by the chairman or any other member designated by him, but only when authorized by a majority of the members of the committee. The subpoena shall briefly state the matter to which the witness is expected to testify or the documents to be produced.

10. *Hearings.* (a) Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, at least 1 week in advance of such hearing, unless the committee or subcommittee determines that good cause exists for beginning such hearings at an earlier time.

(b) Hearings may be initiated only by the specified authorization of the committee or subcommittee.

(c) Hearings shall be held only in the District of Columbia unless specifically authorized to be held elsewhere by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee conducting such hearings.

(d) Witnesses appearing before the committee shall file with the clerk of the committee a written statement of his proposed testimony at least 24 hours not including weekends or holidays prior to a hearing at which he is to appear unless the chairman and the ranking minority member determines that there is good cause for the failure of the witness to file such a statement.

(e) Confidential testimony taken or confidential material presented in a closed hearing of the committee or subcommittee or any report of the proceedings of such hearing shall not be made public in whole or in part or by way of summary unless authorized by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee.

(f) Any witness summoned to give testimony or evidence at a public or closed hearing of the committee or subcommittee may be accompanied by counsel of his own choosing who shall be permitted at all times during such hearing to advise such witness of his legal rights.

(g) Witnesses providing unsworn testimony to the committee may be given a transcript of such testimony for the purpose of making minor grammatical corrections. Such witnesses will not, however, be permitted to alter the substance of their testimony. Any question involving such corrections shall be decided by the chairman.

11. *Nominations.* Unless otherwise ordered by the committee, nominations referred to the committee shall be held for at least seven (7) days before being voted on by the committee. Each member of the committee shall be furnished a copy of all nominations referred to the committee.

12. *Real Property Transactions.* Each member of the committee shall be furnished with a copy of the proposals of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, submitted pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2662 and with a copy of the proposals of the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, submitted pursuant to 50 U.S.C. App. 2285, regarding the proposed acquisition or disposition of property of an estimated price or rental of more than \$50,000. Any member of the committee objecting to or requesting information on a proposed acquisition or disposal shall communicate his objection or request to the chairman of the committee within thirty (30) days from the date of submission.

13. *Legislative Calendar.* (a) The clerk of the committee shall keep a printed calendar for the information of each committee member showing the bills introduced and referred to the committee and the status of such bills. Such calendar shall be revised from time to time to show pertinent changes in such bills, the current status thereof, and new bills introduced and referred to the committee. A copy of each new revision shall be furnished to each member of the committee.

(b) Unless otherwise ordered, measures referred to the committee shall be referred by the clerk of the committee to the appropriate department or agency of the Government for reports thereon.

14. Except as otherwise specified herein, the Standing Rules of the Senate shall govern the actions of the committee. Each subcommittee of the committee is part of the committee, and is therefore subject to the committee's rules so far as applicable.

15. *Powers and Duties of Subcommittees.* Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to

the full committee on all matters referred to it. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of full committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

PUBLICATIONS

Hearings

Department of Defense Authorization for Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1984. Hearings on S. 675:

Part 1: U.S. Military Posture. Posture statements of Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and General John W. Vessey, Jr., Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff: February 1, 1983; pages 1-490.

Part 2: Army Programs, Cost Growth in Military Procurement, Air Force Programs, Navy-Marine Corps Programs: February 25, 28, and March 2, 1983; pages 491-1150.

Part 3: Manpower and Personnel. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel.) March 8, 10, 15, 23; April 7, 1983; pages 1151-1708.

Part 4: Tactical Warfare. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Tactical Warfare.) March 8, 10, 14, 21, 22, 1983; pages 1709-2367.

Part 5: Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces.) March 15, 18, 21, 23; April 7, 15; May 2, 1983; pages 2369-2928.

Part 6: Sea Power and Force Projection. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Sea Power and Force Projection.) March 14, 22, 23, 24; April 6, 7, 1983; pages 2929-3369.

Part 7: Preparedness. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Preparedness.) April 6, 12, 14, 21, 27, 28, 1983; pages 3371-3867.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Restart of the L-Reactor at the Savannah River Plant, Aiken, S.C., held in North Augusta, South Carolina, February 9, 1983; 495 pages.

Department of Energy Fiscal Year 1984 National Defense Programs Authorization. Hearings on S. 1106 and S. 1107 before the Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces; April 12, 1983; 127 pages.

International Security Issues. April 25, 1983; 88 pages.

Military Construction Authorization Fiscal Year 1984. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Military Construction. April 18, 19, 1983; 360 pages.

MX Missile Basing System and Related Issues. April 18, 20, 21, 22, 26; May 3, 1983; 510 pages.

Competition in Contracting Act of 1983. Hearings on S. 338. June 7, 9, 1983; 355 pages.

Organization, Structure and Decisionmaking Procedures of the Department of Defense:

Part 1: July 28, 1983; pages 1-71.

Part 2: September 20, 1983; pages 73-116.

Part 3: September 28, 1983; pages 117-137.

Part 4: October 4, 1983; pages 139-179.

Part 5: November 2, 1983; pages 181-208.

Part 6: November 2, 1983; pages 209-274.

Part 7: November 3, 1983; pages 275-310.

Part 8: November 9, 1983; pages 311-358.

Part 9: November 10, 1983; pages 359-417.

Part 10: November 16, 1983; pages 419-483.

Part 11: November 17, 1983; pages 485-513.

Part 12: November 17, 1983; pages 515-571.

Emerging Trends in the Army's Ammunition Program. Hearing before the Subcommittee on Preparedness. September 22, 1983; 29 pages.

Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserve. Hearing on S. 1810 before the Subcommittee on Preparedness. September 29, 1983; 17 pages.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Programs. Hearing before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel and the Subcommittee on Preparedness. October 4, 1983; 185 pages.

Impact of Proposed Regulatory Authority of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy on National Defense and Related Government Activities. October 19, 1983; 214 pages.

National Defense Stockpile. Hearing before the Subcommittee on Preparedness. October 19 and November 18, 1983; 112 pages.

The Situation in Lebanon. October 25, 31, 1983; 113 pages.

Spare Parts Procurement for the Department of Defense. October 26-27, 1983; 280 pages.

Skilled Enlisted Reserve Training Act. Hearing on S. 801 before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, December 15, 1983; 48 pages.

Department of Defense Authorization for Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1985. Hearings on S. 2414:

Part 1: U.S. Military Posture. Posture Statements of Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and General John W. Vessey, Jr., Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff: February 1, 1984; pages 1-504.

Part 2: Army Programs, Navy Marine Corps Programs, Air Force Programs, Unified Commands. February 2, 7, 8, and 23, 1984; pages 505-1256.

Part 3: Tactical Warfare. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Tactical Warfare.) March 6, 7, 12, 13, 1984; pages 1257-1822.

Part 4: Preparedness. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Preparedness.) March 8, 13, 15, 27; April 26, 1984; Pages 1823-2206.

Part 5: Manpower and Personnel. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel.) March 6, 9, 20, 22, 1984; pages 2207-2891.

Part 6: Strategic Defense Initiative. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces.) March 8, 22, April 24, 1984; pages 2893-3128.

Part 7: Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces.) March 6, 9, 13, 15, 29; April 12, 26; May 1, 4, 1984; pages 3129-3849.

Part 8: Sea Power and Force Projection. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Sea Power and Force Projection.) March 14, 28, 29; April 5, 11; May 1, 1984; pages 3851-4476.

Warranties on Weapons Systems. February 28, 1984; 219 pages.

Polygraphs for Counterintelligence. March 7, 1984; 101 pages.

Soviet Treaty Violations. March 14, 1984; 46 pages.

Military Construction Authorization and Appropriation Fiscal Year 1985. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Senate Armed Services Committee; and the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations.) (Joint hearings on S. 2364.) March 20-23, 1984.

Department of Energy Fiscal Year 1985 National Security Programs Authorization. (Hearings on S. 2459 before the Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces.) March 27, 1984; 164 pages.

Army Procurement Practices. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Preparedness, Warren, Michigan.) April 18, 1984; 40 pages.

Recommended Fiscal Year 1985 Defense Spending Reductions. May 3, 1984; 63 pages.

Spare Parts Legislation. (Hearings on S. 2489, S. 2571, S. 2572, before the Task Force on Selected Defense Procurement Matters.) May 16, 1984; 142 pages.

Skilled Enlisted Reserve Training Act. (Hearing on S. 801, before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel, Charleston, South Carolina.) July 13, 1984; 87 pages.

Defense Procurement Process. (Hearings before the Task Force on Selected Defense Procurement Matters.)

Part 1: September 13, 1984; 144 pages.

Part 2: September 20, 1984; 29 pages.

Sale of New Hampshire Ball Bearings, Inc. to the Japan-Based Minebea Company. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Preparedness.) September 26, 1984; 37 pages.

Development and Use of Training Simulators. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Tactical Warfare.) September 26, 27, 1984; 176 pages.

Division Air Defense Gun System Oversight. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Tactical Warfare.) October 2, 1984.

Quality Control. (Hearing before the Task Force on Selected Defense Procurement Matters.) October 18, 1984.

Reports

Number

- 98-19 Executive Report: Consideration of Maj. Gen. Paul W. Myers to be appointed to the grade of Lieutenant General on the retired list, November 4, 1983; 14 pages.
- 98-39 Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine, March 31, 1983; 12 pages.
- 98-47 Report on the Activities of the Committee on Armed Services, 97th Congress, March 31, 1983; 95 pages.
- 98-53 Military Justice Act, April 5, 1983; 62 pages.
- 98-171 Authorizing Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1984, Intelligence, July 5, 1983; 3 pages.
- 98-174 Omnibus Defense Authorization Act, 1984, July 5, 1983; 526 pages.
- 98-187 Military Transportation for Families of Certain Persons Missing in Southeast Asia, July 20, 1983; 4 pages.
- 98-297 Competition in Contracting Act of 1983, November 3, 1983; 27 pages.

Reports—Continued

Number

- 98-411 Authorizing the Sale of Ammunition for Avalanche Control, April 25, 1983; 3 pages.
 98-500 Omnibus Defense Authorization Act, 1985, May 31, 1984, 527 pages.

Nominations: 98th Congress

Vincent Puritano to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), February 17, 1983; 28 pages.

Bernard A. Maguire to be an Associate Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, March 16, 1983; 6 pages.

Joseph E. Sherick to be Inspector General of the Department of Defense, March 22, 1983; 12 pages.

John A. Wickham, Jr., to be Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, April 12, 1983; 16 pages.

General Paul X. Kelley, Richard L. Armitage, and Chapman B. Cox, May 24, 1983; 34 pages.

Delbert L. Spurlock, Jr., to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army, June 29, 1983; 6 pages.

William E. Mayer to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), November 9, 1983; 10 pages.

Michael I. Burch to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, November 17, 1983; 11 pages.

William H. Taft, IV, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense, January 24, 1984; 34 pages.

Pringle P. Hillier to be Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management); and Robert H. Conn to be assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management). February 28, 1984; 7 pages.

James H. Webb, Jr., to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs), April 25, 1984; 21 pages.

Chapman B. Cox to be General Counsel of the Department of Defense, April 25, 1984; 9 pages.

John W. Vessey, Jr., to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for an Additional Two-Year Term, pursuant to Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 142, May 3, 1984; 9 pages.

Robert S. Cooper, James P. Wade, Jr., Everett Pyatt, Charles G. Untermeyer, Donald C. Latham, and Robert W. Helm, July 21, 1984; 36 pages.

Walter T. Cox, III, to be a Judge of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals, July 26, 1984; 6 pages.

William W. Hoover to be Assistant Secretary of Energy, (Energy Programs), August 7, 1984; 51 pages.

Richard E. Carver to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Financial Management), September 20, 1984; 5 pages.

Committee Prints

The China Policy of Senator Henry M. Jackson (Staff Report), December 1983; 13 pages.

INFORMATION REGARDING APPOINTMENT OF BOARDS OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR FORCE ACADEMIES

Public Law 816 of the 80th Congress provides a uniform procedure for the appointment of members of the Boards of Visitors of the Military and Naval Academies, and provides that there shall be appointed on or before the last day of every year Boards of Visitors to each of the Academies to be constituted as follows:

Senate:

Chairman of the Armed Services Committee or his designee.

*1 Senator.

**2 members of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

**(To be appointed by the Vice President)*

House:

Chairman of the Armed Services Committee or his designee.

**2 Congressmen.

**2 members of House Appropriations Committee.

*** (To be appointed by the Speaker of the House)*

Presidential:

Six persons, to serve for a 3-year term, 2 new members appointed each year. Each Board to visit respective Academy once annually.

Board of Visitors to:

Military Academy: (Title 10, U.S.C., sec. 4355(a).)

1983.—Senators Nunn, McClure, Johnston, Roth.

1984.—Senators Levin, McClure, Johnston, Hawkins.

Naval Academy: (Title 10, U.S.C., sec. 6968(a).)

1983.—Senators Jepsen, Hatfield, Hollings, Sarbanes.

1984.—Senators Jepsen, Hatfield, Hollings, Sarbanes.

Air Force Academy: (Title 10, U.S.C., sec. 9355(a).)

1983.—Senators Goldwater, Stevens, Huddleston, Exon.

1984.—Senators Goldwater, Stevens, Huddleston, Exon.

